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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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FIRST EDITION.

His Withering Touch.

ANOTHER CHAPTER ON TILDEN.

Audacious and Corrupt Operations in Western Pennsylvania.

HUNDREDS OF WORKINGMEN SWINDLED.

Soapy Sam's Connection with the Brady Bend Iron Company.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
EAST BRADY, CLARION COUNTY, PA., August 10, 1876.

I suppose that ten years ago no more thriving town than this edged the banks of the Allegheny through the whole length of its industrious valley. The large mills and mines of the Brady's Bend Iron Company in the full tide of prosperity gave employment to hundreds of workmen, whose little homes were supplied with necessities and luxuries from the pretentious stores of the village. The farmers for miles around found a safe and ample market for the fruits of their labor. The air was noisy with the concussion of the hammers; the streets were filled with busy people and life here so active and prosperous was marked by no doubt of continuous happiness. Sixty thousand dollars paid out monthly in wages found currency in the neighborhood, made money comparatively plenty with every one, and those whose hands earned it were in the comfortable condition of well-to-do independence.

To-day it is very different. Sitting this afternoon in front of the three story hotel, the register of which informs the curious or idle that there have been two arrivals during the week, but does not inform them how gladly one of them, at least, will take his departure, it would be easy to muse on the changes and varieties of life. The silence is monotonous and suggestive. Over the river, where a little corner of Armstrong county pushes up like the Pan Handle, is seen the long line of once massive buildings which were the property of the Brady's Bend Iron Company. The buildings are deserted and the score of smoke pipes and chimneys pointing idly in the air are empty and useless. To the right, a long incline, on which coal went down to feed the furnaces, has lost its regularity of outline and half-way up a box-top of one of the cars lies wheelless, edgeways across the rails. Down under the hill and along the bank of the river two or three long rows of houses, in which from eight hundred to a thousand persons could be comfortably accommodated with homes, are empty and falling into decay. The windows are devoid of glass and the doors are off the hinges, while the brick walls, harmless of paint, are beginning to show how much they felt the weight of nothing to do, and were tired of the unnecessary burden. One tall chimney wose shadow from the sun is the radius of this circle of decay, and although it is a whole general effect of the picture by its costly laziness. On the bridge which spans the Allegheny almost opposite where I am sitting one foot-passenger is passing, and probably would not be were he not coming this way.

For all this change so injurious to the town and so demoralizing to the industrial interests of Western Pennsylvania, one man only is responsible and this one,

WHOSE BLIGHTING TOUCH

has withered the fair prospects of hundreds of honest workmen, driven them from hard-earned homes, turned their happy prosperity into struggling poverty, transformed a thriving, busy town into a deserted and idle village is SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Democratic candidate for President of the United States. Among all the swindling transactions which have been associated with his name, none can be more tightly fastened upon him than this, and none has brought such widespread misery to his fellow-men. While in his railroad "operations," however corrupt, his victims were for most part men of capital like himself or far-seeing men of business, in this case the result of his duplicity and fraud fell with disastrous effect upon those compelled to labor hard for daily bread. When, under the manipulation of Mr. Tilden and for his own pecuniary benefit, the Brady's Bend Iron Company suspended, men with large dependent families were left without work and unable to get to other places where it might be found. The honest, truthful people of the neighborhood who had invested in the heartless stocks of the office who were left most chiefly involved and most unable to help themselves. Many of the workmen were unable to get away for several months, and the consequent

SUFFERING, ALMOST STARVATION,

was piteous. Their savings were either in the hands of the company or sunk in the houses in which they lived, and the latter, though giving shelter, did not satisfy the lunge of the children. Property depreciated in value when there was no work, and there were no purchasers for houses at any sacrifices. These men to-day are scattered about in various mills in Western Pennsylvania, and every one of them is a sturdy witness to the wrong done them by Mr. Tilden and the other owners of the Brady's Bend Iron Company.

Mr. Tilden's connection with the company's bankruptcy is so well understood here that I have involuntarily been led into assertions of results rather than a relation of the facts. Among the Democracy of this valley his name is seldom mentioned, and only in the most uncomplimentary terms. It is said that the great hostility manifested against him by the *Titusville Courier* and other Democratic papers of this section previous to the nomination was caused by a knowledge of the facts I am about to state.

THE SAME OLD TRICK.

In 1863 the iron works had been running for some years with moderate success, but owing to various causes were understood to be for sale. Mr. Tilden, as attorney for Mr. William M. Ogden, and other gentlemen of New York came out here and with his speculative eye took in the situation. An offer of $2,000 was made for the property, which was accepted. A stock company was formed with a capital of *half a* million dollars, one-half of which was to be working capital. The principal owners were Samuel J. Tilden, William M. Ogden and George A. Wheeler, a just now suggestive name, but a distant, if any relation of the Republican candidate for Vice President. Mr. Ed. Dudley, of Massachusetts, a gentleman of capacity and integrity, was the Superintendent, and under his administration everything prospered. I have it from the most reliable authority that the first year the profits of the new company exceeded the entire cost, $200,000. This would seem to have been a satisfactory return, but it did not fill the measure of greed of the speculators. In a short time, I think in the second year, in the absence of Mr. Dudley, mortgage bonds were issued in the sum of $500,000 and ostensibly sold at eighty cents on the dollar, but really distributed among the holders of the stock. The interest on these bonds was to be a first charge against the profits, and as the prosperity continued the bondholders (Mr. Tilden and company), it is to be presumed, were correspondingly contented. They continued for a time to hold enough of the stock to control matters, and in a year or so decided to issue more bonds. The sum suggested was another half million, but as the capital stock was only that amount and $500,000 seem a sufficient basis for the bonded indebtedness of one million dollars, the stock was

WATERED UP TO TWO MILLIONS

of dollars, and against the further protests of Mr. Dudley, who then withdrew from the concern, second mortgage bonds to the amount of $500,000 were put out. These too were taken by the conspirators, and if sales were made it was much more likely to be of stock than of bonds. Of course these transactions were known only to those concerned in them. The great apparent prosperity of the establishment, and the expressed desire to largely increase the business and means of income, was a plausible excuse in the eyes of the general public for the issue of the bonds. The workmen had unbounded confidence in the solvency of the concern, and many of them invested what little money they had in the purchase of houses in the vicinity, and not a few were glad to let their surplus earnings remain with the company, and no doubt thought themselves well off when a little of the $2,000,000 stock fell into their hands. Mr. Dudley's retirement was considered a misfortune, or he was highly esteemed in the community, but a Mr. Hazlett, who succeeded him, the same qualities and inspired the same confidence. He had not been made conversant with the reason of Mr. Dudley's withdrawal, but being an energetic, shrewd man of business, soon found out that it would require enormous profits to pay the interest on one million dollars of bonds, and afterward a dividend on two million dollars of stock. He remained a year or two and then quietly withdrew. His successor only knew that he was expected to run the works at a profit, if he could, but to keep up a big show of prosperity at all events, and being no less honest than his predecessors, tried to do the first. It was during his administration, however, that the inception of the present panic quickly

BURST THE ALREADY SWOLLEN BUBBLE.

As Mr. Tilden and his coadjutors had long known what the ultimate result of their policy would be, and as up to the very day of suspension the works were running at full capacity with seemingly large profits, it may be confidently believed that the originators of the scheme were not deafened by the crash when it came. They undoubtedly retained considerable interest in the concern, but it was probably in first mortgage bonds, the holders of which would stand in the position of creditors rather than debtors.

The cause of the bankruptcy was not generally known at the time, but it was apparent there had been treachery, and there was a loud outcry from the victims. As these were principally of the poor, of course the noise had no effect, and those who got employment elsewhere were glad to shake the dust of the town from their feet with curses loud and deep. There was no attempt made to wait for better times; as soon as the opportunity offered they deserted the place as they would a place of pestilence.

WHAT VOTERS SAY ABOUT IT.

The good people of the neighborhood, many of whom were creditors and nearly all of whom suffered in some way, for a while hoped the suspension was the result of the panic, and that when the season of depression was over the works would again be started up, but have got over that, now that the affairs of the concern have been looked into. As they have ceased to expect anything from it, they will not be disappointed. The discovery of oil in the neighborhood has brightened up matters somewhat, and there is good prospect of a return of prosperity, but not through the Brady's Bend Iron Company. Mr. Tilden may rest assured that the manipulators of this bold, audacious and successful scheme which, while filling their pockets, has ruined so many, will not be forgotten in Armstrong and Clarion counties, or for that matter in any part of Western Pennsylvania. Men who are good judges of such matters assure me that Mr. Tilden's name will be almost universally scratched from the Democratic ticket in this section of the country.

The facts I have given above are so well known here that they cannot be successfully denied. I believe that Mr. Tilden once said in excuse that he was acting only as an attorney in the matter. The stock and bond books show that, if so, he received a very large part of the entire concern for his fees. H. H. B.

MISSOURI'S BAD GANG.

Confession of Hobbs Kerry, One of the Otterville Train Robbers.

ST. LOUIS, August 12.—Chief of Police McDonough at a late hour to-night gave out the confession of Hobbs Kerry, the Otterville train robber, and it will be published to-morrow. It is quite a lengthy document, but the essential facts are that Kerry, Frank and Jesse James, Cole and Bud Younger, Clem Miller, Charles Pitts and William Chadwell constituted the gang that robbed the train, and that Kerry got $1,200 of the swag. It appears that the train was not robbed in accordance with a previously concerted plan, but the party had been riding over a large extent of country without finding anything particular to do, and finally concluded to attack this train, acting apparently more from impulse than anything else. Kerry was not a regular member of their gang, but had been with them during their raid through the country, was present at the robbing of the train, and shared in the spoils. It also appears that the police authorities here had information early in June last that the Youngers, James and other members of the band contemplated robbing a bank at Granby, in Southwest Missouri, and officers were sent there from here. This project was abandoned, however, and the officers returned. As soon as the robbery of the train occurred, Chief McDonough felt certain it was done by this gang, and he immediately sent officers to Granby, Pitts and other places, and the arrest of Kerry and Bruce Younger was the result. McDonough had intercepted a letter written by Kerry to one of his band, and it was through this letter that he extracted the confession from him. All the parties mentioned above have been indicted by the grand jury of Cooper county, but whether any vigorous means will be taken to arrest them is not now known. There are no official advices of the capture of Chadwell and Pitts, and officers here do not put much reliance in reports to that effect. The confession gives a description of the robbing of the train, which is essentially the same as heretofore published; also the movements of the robbers for some time previous to the robbing of the train, and their course to the point where the booty was divided, making quite a circumstantial account of all their proceedings.

A BATTLE WITH THE SIOUX.

News Almost Too Good to be True—Crook Said to Have Almost Annihilated the Savages.

HELENA, MONT., August 13.—The *Independent's* Bozeman, Montana, special of the 12th of August says: A Sioux squaw who came into the Crow camp reports a terrible battle, and that Crook has almost annihilated the Sioux, and had the remainder in such a position as to force their surrender. Parties from the Crow Agency bring this news. It may be greatly exaggerated, if not entirely false.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Woodruff, the San Francisco embezzler was acquitted on Saturday.

Governor Hendricks left Atlantic City, N. J., for Indianapolis last evening.

President McMahon has liberated 161 persons imprisoned for participating in outrages during the Commune trouble.

Emperor William arrived at Beyreuth Saturday evening, and was enthusiastically received. His Majesty congratulated Wagner on the success of his undertaking.

James B. Hickok, *alias* Wild Bill, the scout, was killed in a saloon, at Deadwood, last week, by Bill Sutherland, who alleges in justification of the act that Hickok killed his brother a year ago, at Fort Hays.

Leon Vandney and Arthur Rovert, of Montreal, fought a duel at Richford, Vermont, on Friday. Two shots were fired by each principal. The latter was wounded in the leg, though not seriously. A party of six participants are under arrest at Richford. The cause of the duel is unknown.

Samuel Bliss & Co., wholesale grocers of Chicago, are advised that two forged notes have been issued and negotiated from Philadelphia, and that there may be others, the public are warned against receiving or negotiating paper not presented through their legitimate correspondents.

O'Leary, of Chicago, who begun in the rink in New York, on Sunday last, to walk five hundred miles in six days, finished his task on Saturday night, with forty-two minutes and twenty-five seconds to spare. He was vociferously applauded at the finish. O'Leary will be given a banquet before he leaves for Europe.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—Slowly falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, stationary to rising temperature, partly cloudy weather and occasional thunder storms.

The first bale of new cotton was received at Montgomery, Alabama, on Saturday.

The Hamburg steamer Germania is ashore near Bahia and likely to become a wreck. Her cargo is being saved.

A severe shock of earthquake was experienced at Patras, Greece, on Saturday. Several houses were much injuried.

In the yacht race on Saturday, the Madeleine won, beating the America and the Countess of Dufferin, the latter coming in last.

Base ball: Louisville—St. Louis 3, Louisville 2. Cincinnati—Chicago 5, Cincinnatis 0. Philadelphia—Athletics 15, Hartfords 11.

The strike of the brakemen on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad ended on Saturday by the strikers going to work at the reduced pay.

In the billiard match at San Francisco on Saturday night, between Slosson and Daly, 600 points, French game, for $500, was won by the latter by 236 points, in forty-three innings.

The Sunday School Assembly at Fair Point was numerously attended on Saturday. Rev. Dr. Tiffany, of Chicago, delivered an eloquent, profound and impressive centennial oration, after which fifteen centennial trees were planted and befitting addresses made.

The stables and car house of the Citizens' Street Railroad Company, in Indianapolis, were totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Of 175 horses in the stables at the time of the breaking out of the fire fifty perished before they could be rescued. Twenty-five cars and a large amount of other property were destroyed. One of the employees, named Thomas Hall, was fatally injured, and died last evening. The loss is estimated at $50,000, partially covered by insurance.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Question of Adjournment.

House Anxious---Senate Not in a Hurry.

Assessment of Clerks for Political Purposes.

The Clause Forbidding It a Sham.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13, 1876.

Adjournment.

The Democratic majority in the House of Representatives has at length become very impatient to adjourn, but the Senate shows no disposition to make undue haste. All of the regular appropriation bills except that providing for the Indian service have been disposed of, and will be enrolled and ready to receive the signature of the President by noon to-morrow. No point of controversy on the Indian bill remains, so that that, too, can easily be disposed of in an hour, though it would require more time to enroll, as it covers nearly seventy printed pages. This bill is the only absolutely important business which remains to be transacted by Congress, so that it will be seen that an adjournment might easily take place tomorrow afternoon or evening. On the other hand the Senate may keep Congress in session several days. The greater part of the time yesterday was spent in that body in a discussion of the Hawaiian treaty, although several of the speeches related to other subjects. During the evening session Democratic Senators requested that the House resolution of adjournment be taken up from the table and passed, but no Republican showed any willingness to act upon it. Indeed, it is very generally understood that Senator Morton intends to return to Washington on Tuesday morning, and to make a speech in the Senate that day. Besides this, Mr. Edmunds gave notice last evening that he should call up the school constitutional amendment to-morrow and ask the Senate to act upon it. If his request is acceded to, it may take one or several days' discussion, especially as the Democrats will be sure to oppose the adoption of the substitute reported by the Committee on the Judiciary.

A Sham.

The civil service paragraph in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill is a sham, so far as protecting clerks and other employees of the Government against political assessments is concerned. It simply forbids such assessments to be made by officers of the Government not appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, or to be paid by such employees to other Government officers. It does not, however, prohibit members or agents of political committees who are not in the Government employ from making such assessments, so Dining Car bid clerks from paying money for political purposes to persons not in the service.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 12, 1876.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS—HORACE PORTER EXAMINED.

General Horace Porter was before the sub-committee on whisky frauds to-day. In reference to Bluford Wilson's testimony he said he did not allude to "Sylph" as a lewd woman in speaking of her to McDonald. General Babcock made an explanation to the President and the Attorney General of the business had thus spoken of "Sylph" he would have been inventing a rumor which would have reflected on the President. The witness denied positively that he told Wilson that the greatest favor he could do the President was to shield Babcock. He denied other assertions of Wilson. The witness said he never heard General Babcock referred to as concerned in speculations except from the newspapers.

Representative Cochran asked the witness whether his recollection of certain papers shown to the President implicating Babcock was the reason why the President retained counsel to defend him. The witness replied he did not believe that such papers were placed before the President implicating Babcock. The witness further stated that the President intimated to him that some parties had come to him in the course of the day to the point where the body was divided, making quite a circumstantial account of all their proceedings.

Mr. Plaisted—Was it all the same handwriting, the "W. H." and the rest of it? Witness—It was all the same hand writing.

Mr. Plaisted—Go on and give a succinct history of the whole affair in your own way. Witness—In the course of the conversation Wilson asked me what I understood to be the origin of the term "Sylph," and the explanation of the Sylph dispatch. I knew nothing in regard to the origin of that term or any circumstances connected with it of my own knowledge. I merely reported to Wilson what General Babcock had told me at Long Branch, the previous summer, when, from motives of curiosity, I asked him what the explanation was, which I reported to Wilson as coming from General Babcock, and was as follows: That in the fall of 1874 General Babcock visited St. Louis with the President's party, that on one occasion McDonald, then supervisor of that district was present, with some other government officers, with General Babcock, either at the hotel or at a fair which was being held. McDonald pointed out a handsome woman, but rather large in size, and called her a sylph; that that was done in such a manner as to create considerable amusement; that it was referred to afterwards by way of a joke, and that it became a sort of by-word. I did not understand that the President was present on this occasion, nor did I understand that there was any reflection upon the lady's character. The allegation that I uttered or even repeated a gross and vulgar slander on the President in that connection or in any other connection, or that I ever uttered language which could by any possibility be construed into a reflection upon his character, is so unutterably absurd as to bear its own refutation on its face; but I want right here under the solemnity of an oath, to give to that statement a broad and absolute and unqualified denial. Bluford Wilson says or insinuates that I stated that the "Sylph" telegram referred to the movements of some parties who were going out to St. Louis on bridge business. Now, mark the perversion. What I stated to him in regard to that was precisely this: In speaking of the telegrams, and for the purpose of illustrating how suspicious a telegram might be on its face and yet how innocent might be its nature, I stated that Colonel Stevens had recently told me he once received a telegram from General Babcock in Washington while he (Colonel Stevens) was an St. Louis, which read as follows: "No one going from here." The conclusion remarked that on its face and without explanation the telegram might look very suspicious, but that he had a day or two before *he* being a railroad manager and hearing that the President and his party were coming to St. Louis to attend the opening of the St. Louis bridge on the fourth of July), telegraphed to General Babcock to know when the President would reach there, and of how many his party would consist, and that it was in answer to the telegram that General Babcock sent him the very innocent reply of "No one going from here." I took occasion, in compliance with Mr. Wilson's request, to speak of the President in relation to the "bottom on top" letter. In my interview with the President I showed him the copy, explained to him that I had compared it with Wilson's letter-press copy, and that the "W. H." was an interpolation, and I gave him the explanation which Wilson had given to me. The President exhibited considerable feeling in regard to the letter, and did not appear to regard the "W. H." as at all important. It was the general tone of the letter to which he objected. I suggested that he should send for Wilson, see the letter-press copy himself, and hear the explanation from Wilson himself, as I did not want to be the vehicle for transmitting any explanation. Now I want to say here that I made this call on Wilson from motives of kindness, and with a disposition to do him an act of justice, and that the only reward I have received thus far is having my name drawn into an unseemly discussion in reference to a matter about which I know little or nothing, and care less.

Mr. Plaisted—You may state what the President said. Witness—The President was annoyed by the letter, and looked upon it as very disrespectful, and as an effort to set spies upon him during his visit to St. Louis.

Mr. Plaisted—I should like to have just what the President said about it. Witness—I cannot trust my memory to recollect the exact expressions used.

Q.—Was anything said about Wilson's removal, that he ought to be removed or anything of that kind? Ans.—The President said that Wilson ought to be removed, and that was what led me to ask that he might send for Wilson himself.

Q.—State just what the President did say on that head. Ans.—His manner and his language left the impression upon me that he was going to remove Wilson.

In the cross examination General Porter was asked: Did the President at any time after this conversation with Wilson say anything to you about Wilson having given him the conversation between you and him (Wilson) about this "Sylph" dispatch? A.—He did not. The President never said to me that Wilson had made to him this statement as related in his testimony.

Q.—Do you know of the President having at any time spoken of a conversation with Wilson in regard to your explanation of the "Sylph" telegram? Ans. What I said to the President and what are your means of knowledge? The witness at first declined to answer the question, but finally said the President made no comment to me or in my hearing, and anything I may have heard in the way of rumor as to what the President said I must decline to give as evidence.

In answer to the question, Did you hear anything from anybody, and if so, from whom, in regard to the matter? Witness said he heard a rumor from Mr. Storrs, and said the President said that the statement made by Wilson in his testimony was incorrect; that Wilson did not recite this vulgar slander to him; that he commenced to say something about a lewd woman, and that the President stopped him instantly, and did not permit him to recite or discuss the matter.

William B. Moore, Special Treasury Agent, contradicted in his testimony statements by Wilson concerning him. Among other things he denied having ever stated that he saw General Babcock receive a letter from Joyce.

The committee have adjourned the further examination of the whisky frauds until the next session of Congress.

THE PROPOSED ARMY INCREASE—CONSIDERATION IN COMMITTEE.

The House Committee on Military Affairs held a meeting to-day and took up for consideration the President's message relating to the increase of the army during the pendency of the Indian war. After discussion the committee agreed to the bill which passed the Senate July 31st, providing that the President shall have power to increase the number of enlisted men in each company of cavalry to 100 in such regiments as his opinion may require such increase, provided that not more than 2,500 enlisted men shall be added at any one time to the 25,000 authorized by the act of July 24, 1876.

The House Committee adopted an amendment to the above, providing that as soon as hostilities cease the regiments shall be reduced again and the additional men mustered out.

SPEAKER KERR'S CONDITION

is such as to alarm his friends, and it is not believed he will long survive. A dispatch received from him, dated yesterday, from Rockbridge Alum Springs, says: "I am much worse, and hopes growing weaker."

Mr. French, the new Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was at the department this morning, and took the oath of office. He will enter on his duties on Monday.

THE SCHOOL AMENDMENT PLACED ON THE SENATE CALENDAR.

In the Senate at one o'clock the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting appropriations for sectarian schools, was read a third time in accordance with the order of the Senate of last evening. The presiding officer, Mr. Ferry, then announced that it would take its place on the calendar, the order of the Senate directing its third reading having been executed. The question now pending is, Shall the joint resolution now pass? and a two-thirds vote is necessary to pass it.

A CORRECTION.

An error having occurred last week in the reported testimony of Supervisor Matthews before the sub-committee investigating the whisky frauds, it is proper to give the following correction of his testimony: Mr. Matthews, referring to Collector Wells' letter to him on the subject of giving immunity to certain parties implicated in frauds, on condition that they would plead guilty, testified that Secretary Bristow thought the price was too high, and was therefore in favor of rejecting the proposition, thinking that more favorable terms might be obtained for the Government; but that the President, who had read the letter, was represented through Bristow as saying that hardly any price was too high to pay for evidence to convict parties engaged in such frauds.

GOLD TO BE SOLD.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco to sell on Wednesday the gold received in payment for bonds of the five per cent. funded loan of 1881, sold on the 12th instant.

ADJOURNMENT.

There is every probability that the session of Congress will be brought to a close by Tuesday or Wednesday at the latest.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

A Fort Destroyed by the Insurgents—Spanish Soldiers Burned to Death—An Insurgent Victory.

HAVANA (*via* KEY WEST), August 12.—On the 1st sixty insurgents belonging to the regiment of Inglesito attacked Fort Jaques, in the jurisdiction of Cienfuegos, and demanded its surrender. The men inside the fort, numbering fourteen, refused the demand, and began firing, when the insurgents set fire to the fort, which was destroyed, and the besieged all burned to death.

On the second 106 men and six officers of the Spanish troops commanded by Fernandez, in the jurisdiction of Villaclara, were attacked by superior insurgent forces, and Fernandez and twenty-three men killed.

POLITICAL.

Indiana.

CARRY THE NEWS TO TILDEN.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., August 10.—The largest night rally but one ever held here was the Independent Greenback mass meeting here to-night. Thirteen hundred torches were carried in the procession, and a large body of horsemen was in line. Speeches were made by James Buchanan and N. W. Parker.

Ohio.

CAMPAIGN OPENED AT DAYTON.

DAYTON, August 12.—The Republican campaign was opened here this evening. Hon. Samuel Shellabarger and ex-Governor Noyes addressed one of the largest and most enthusiastic audiences ever assembled in the city.

Louisiana.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

MONROE, LA., August 12.—W. W. Farmer, of Ouchita, was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fifth district.

State.

We don't much wonder that a Democratic convention in Luzerne county was a "turbulent affair;" that there was "desperate struggle over twenty contested seats," and that "a strong police force" was necessary to preserve order, as the special dispatch to the *Times* stated, when we come to review the work of the party in that important county. Dr. Trimmer, who stands morally convicted, and narrowly escaped legal conviction for the falsification of election returns in the Pronotary's office, is renominated for Prothonotary, and the foreign fragrance that comes with the flavor of the Mollie Maguires is in the air about the ticket.—*Philadelphia Times, Democrat.*

"Reform is necessary." But only where Republicans are in office. The Democrats of Luzerne have renominated for Prothonotary the notorious Dr. Trimmer, arrested last fall for falsifying election returns, and who escaped conviction by having one of his gang on the jury. His guilt was so apparent that when first made public he fled the county to escape arrest. Afterwards he was induced to return and stand his trial when one Democrat on the jury, despite the unanimity of the rest, refused to observe his oath. The people know him to be guilty, and how he can be elected it is impossible for us to conceive, as the guilt included both forgery and perjury. But of such is Democratic reform.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

ERIE, August 10.—The Congressional Conference of Erie, Venango and Warren counties met again to-day, and after consultation adjourned until the 22d, to consider the basis of representation as proposed by Erie. The trouble in this case is that Erie demands a representation in proportion to the Republican vote, while Venango and Warren insist upon the old system of equal representation on the part of all the counties in the district.

SCRANTON, August 10.—The Republican Senatorial Convention for the Twentieth district met in this city to-day, and nominated Dr. George B. Seamans, of Pleasant Valley, near Pittston. S. S. Jones, of Carbondale, was nominated for Assembly by the Republicans of the Eighth district.

Mr. Louis Kiefler, of the Third ward, this city, has resigned his position as member of the Democratic County Committee, and announced his determination to support Hayes and Wheeler. Mr. Kiefler is an intelligent German citizen, a mechanic and like thousands of others of his native country, is disgusted with the free trade avowal of the party with which he has heretofore acted.—*Allegheny Radical.*

General.

When a politician is dead, or rather when his political friends think he is dead, it is a good thing for him to change his party. Like Sigel, for instance.

The Gowanda (Cattaraugus county, New York) *Gazette*, which has been Democratic, is now for Hayes and Wheeler, and expresses the belief that reform under the Republican candidates will be radical, thorough and effective.

The Strike of Brakemen on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

CINCINNATI, August 13.—Contrary to general expectation, the strike of brakemen on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad did not end with the yielding of the men at Seymour. The strikers at North Vernon, Mitchell and Vincennes refused to be governed by the action of the Seymour parties, and are still out. A car containing officers of the road, arrived here this evening, and found matters comparatively quiet at North Vernon and Mitchell, and reported their belief that matters at both places would be settled in a short time. When the car reached Vincennes, it was run on a side track by the strikers, and the switch spiked to prevent its removal. In addition to the railroad officials the car contained a detachment of St. Louis police, who were driven across the Wabash river into Illinois by the strikers. The latter have been reinforced by some machinists from the shops, and appear to have possession of the town. The local authorities have sent a strong appeal to Governor Hendricks, who up to the present time has taken no action in the premises. The situation to-night is considered very grave, but the railroad authorities hope for State aid to-morrow in preserving the peace, when the strikers will be paid off and discharged.

The Crops and the Grasshoppers in Nebraska.

OMAHA, NEB., August 12.—The *Herald* publishes in this morning's issue what are considered reliable specials from all the best counties in the State, relative to the crops and grasshoppers. From south of the Platte the universal report is a fine yield of small grains. Wheat will rank better than last year. Oats will not give quite as heavy a yield, but good. Barley and rye and the corn prospect is better than last year. There are no grasshoppers except in Adams county, where they are thick, but have done no serious damage as yet. Reports from north of the Platte are not so favorable as to grasshoppers and corn. In some localities they have already done considerable damage. In Cuming county it is estimated that half the corn crop is already gone. The 'hoppers in most localities are not as voracious as usual, and will doubtless move the first wind from the North. The small grains are very good and improved in quality, and all harvested. In some localities wheat is already being marketed. The general review of the situation is very favorable, and there is no apprehension of a failure to harvest a fine and large crop.

The Mollie Maguire Trials in Schuylkill County.

POTTSVILLE, PA., August 12.—Ephraim Phillips, Supervisor of New Castle township, Schuylkill county, was to-day sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and undergo one year's imprisonment, for using fraudulent tax receipts to secure his election.

Kehoe, chief officer of the Mollie Maguire order in Schuylkill county, and Canning, chief officer of Northumberland county, together with six other prominent members of the organization, have been found guilty of assault and battery with intent to kill William Thomas. McHugh, who turned State's evidence, was recommended to the mercy of the Court. These same men, together with several others, will be put upon trial next week for conspiracy to kill William and Jesse Major, at Mahanoy City.

Waterspout in Virginia.

LYNCHBURG, VA., August 13.—This morning a waterspout struck the line of the Virginia Midland Railroad six miles north of this place. The flood extended for five miles, swelling the smallest creeks into rivers, and submerging a portion of country never under water before. A culvert was carried away, leaving a gap ninety feet broad and fifty deep, into which a freight train was precipitated, killing Keyes, the engineer, and Anderson, a brakeman. The storm lasted only a few minutes.

Death of the Wife of Lieutenant Governor Latta.

Special dispatch to the Commercial.
UNIONTOWN, PA., August 13, 1876.

Lieutenant Governor Latta's wife died here this morning. Remains to be sent to Greensburg for burial.

MEXICO.

Another Bit of an Insurrection.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 12.—A passenger by the steamer Colima, which arrived yesterday afternoon, reports that when the steamer left Mazatlan, on the evening of August 5th, the city was filled with exciting rumors of an insurrection in the interior. A battle had been fought between the Government troops and insurgents, in which sixteen thousand men were engaged. The insurgents were defeated with heavy loss. The rebels were reported to be falling back towards the coast, and it was feared that part of their forces would attack Mazatlan. The city had been placed under martial law, and many of the stores closed. All the forces in the city and vicinity, numbering fifteen hundred, were under arms to repel the threatened attack of the insurgents. All communication between Mazatlan and the City of Mexico had been cut off by the insurgents several days before the Colima sailed.

The Foresters.

CLEVELAND, O., August 13.—The Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters adjourned *sine die* yesterday, to meet in Newark, N. J., August 9, 1877.

The proposition to amend the Constitution by striking out the word "white" was rejected, and the Secretary's salary was fixed at $400 per annum.

Railroad Opened.

SHREVEPORT, August 12.—There were through trains to-day from Sherman to Texarkana for the first time. The finishing of that road places New Orleans in direct communication per Red river, *via* Shreveport, with the tiers of rock counties in Texas bordering on the Upper Red river.

John Thompson was arrested at Pottsville on Friday night, charged with the crime of arson, committed at Colorado, Schuylkill county, in November, 1871. Two little children, who were in the house when it was fired, perished in the flames. The offense not being a bailable one, Thompson was committed to jail.

A soda lake has been discovered in Wyoming. Where's the syrup?

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SCALES—TO PURCHASE a second-hand Platform Scale, in good repair, at 84 Diamond street.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO USE Abel's Vermin Exterminator. It has no equal for banishing Rats, Mice and Roaches. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED—SITUATION—A YOUNG man well acquainted with the city, who can make himself generally useful, is in need of situation as Janitor, Waiter, Porter or Coachman. Best of city reference can be given. Address T. W. H., this office, or No. 8 Arthurs street.

WANTED—PLACES—FOR 20 FARM Hands and 15 Drivers, all have been for years; can bring 11 from Germany. 100 Railroad Hands and Laborers want work. 20 Cooks, 50 Chambermaids, 30 Dining Girls, 70 Housegirls, 30 Nurses; also, a number of Housekeepers, Sewing Girls and Families, all of whom can bring the best of reference. Orders in city and country filled at once. Families can be supplied often without charge. Call or send to our one month. EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 Smith street, first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—4 NICE DWELLINGS—ON Hiland avenue, East End; large grounds, with fruit trees, etc.; rent very low. Inquire of LOCKHART & FREW, 174 Wood street.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—TO PARTIES without children, 4 Good Rooms, suitable for housekeeping; 1 room for gentleman. Apply in the city. References required. Call at 254 Penn avenue.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A HANDSOME Brick Dwelling House, on Cliff street, Parkers, Dinsmore's. Has 8 Rooms, Bath Room, Water and Cellar. 4 Bedrooms and Bath Room. Water and modern improvements. The Lot extends from street to street. Will be rented reasonable. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to W. M. EVANS, Secretary Real Estate Board.

FOR RENT OR SALE—HOUSE—NEW two-story Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall; Water in Kitchen, Sebring's Patent Sinks, &c. Located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, near the proposed site for the new Incline Railway. Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent, $200 with water. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—8 NEW AND 6 SECOND HAND ENGINES, 10 Boilers, 4 Engine Lathes, 2 Drills, 2 Standard Pan Blowers, 1 Trip Hammer. THOS. CLOKE & SON, 186 Lacock street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS —New and second-hand of all sizes. Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HOLL & SON, 39 Fourteenth avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—FILLY—3 YEAR OLD Filly, Jet black. Is kind and gentle, and has showed quarters in 38 and 40 seconds. She is a good roadster and a Smuggler. Price low. Address Hambletonian Brood Mares. Prices very low. Address Box 4, Maysville, Columbiana county, Ohio.

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF NEW and second-hand BOILERS. Also, complete order. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the West Penn Boiler Works, 53 Water street. J. MUNROE, successor to WATSON & MUNROE.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND Planer and Matcher, 1 40-inch Main Bel

The Commercial.

MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1876.

THE Democrats of the Senate nearly all voted for the restoration of the franking privilege. They will hardly try to make political capital out of it.

THE editor of the Harrisburg *Patriot* is mad because we omitted him from the list of bad company which TILDEN keeps. When we revise the list we will include him along with the Molly Maguires.

FOR a man five feet tall, and possessed of but one visual orb, the prorusion of Tilden's "I" will strike people as impressive. —*Ex.*

Why should a man with but one eye be hindered from making the most of it?

BEN BUTLER has not yet been nominated for Congress, as most of the papers state he has been. Some 2,500 Republicans have asked him to run for the nomination and he has accepted the invitation. That is all.

HON. SCOTT LORD's name was down among the Congressmen who were to be invited to address the forthcoming Democratic mass meeting in New York city, but since his "Southern outrages resolution" it has been dropped.

THE great "railroad wrecker" has company. HENDRICKS is now being sued, together with his associate Directors in the Indianapolis Water Works Company, for appropriating a large amount of the bonds of that company without paying for the same.

EX GOVERNOR SEYMOUR announces that he will not accept a nomination for Governor, nor will he consent to serve in any official capacity whatever. But as a nomination for Governor would not lead to his election, he would not, if nominated, be compelled to serve in any official capacity whatever.

THE imports at New York for the month of July were $20,033,019, which is the lowest for that month since 1865. Last year they were $27,119,138. The exports for the month of domestic produce were $24,313,669, against $23,681,774 in the same month last year. The total exports of the month were $33,378,348, against $30,414,770 for the same period last year.

THE July earnings of the railroads, so far as indicated by the partial returns published by the New York *Bulletin*, show a reduction compared with last year. Upon 12,282 miles of road, there has been a falling off amounting to $324,669. This is the first time this year that the monthly statements have shown any retrogression. Comparing the gross earnings, for the first seven months of the year, there is an aggregate increase of $1,713,000, or at the rate of seven per cent.

ACCORDING to the New York Savings Banks report, just published, there has been an actual falling off of $130,000 in deposits during the last six months, the small increase in resources coming entirely from the swelling of surplus. The total resources on the first of July were $207,370,653, against $205,415,425 on the first of January; $195,335,104 on January 1, 1875, and $184,414,885 January 1, 1874. But, though the deposits have decreased, the number of depositors has increased by 22,000, or five per cent. The decline in the average deposit of each individual is conclusive evidence of the universality of the depression.

THE Philadelphia *North American* gives the following table, showing the imports and exports for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1875 and 1876:

EXPORTS.		
Ports.	1875.	1876.
Philadelphia	$ 28,588,619	$ 49,254,075
Baltimore	31,315,457	31,216,997
Boston	29,187,175	30,041,892
New Orleans	71,461,272	83,897,691
New York	374,200,303	294,260,893
San Francisco	28,949,886	28,807,561
United States	$643,094,767	*$644,785,584

IMPORTS.		
Ports.	1875.	1876.
Philadelphia	$ 21,883,387	$ 22,483,518
Baltimore	27,784,992	22,340,029
Boston	51,982,226	51,443,075
New Orleans	10,220,365	10,206,813
New York	368,637,580	311,712,910
San Francisco	29,607,483	34,983,481
United States	$553,906,153	*$476,468,258

*The reports not in yet from all the ports.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce* forcibly sets forth the injustice of Congressional absenteeism to the country, as some of the best-informed members are among those who take or ask leave:

"To the extreme laxity of the rules granting absence we owe in a measure the disinformation of Congress. Members themselves elected to that body with the deliberate design of taking the pay and the honor (such as it is!) without work. They intend to stay at home and carry on their business as usual for one-half or two-thirds of the session. They are particularly careful to be away from their posts when the political issues are up on which a vote either way might give offense to constituents. For the last two weeks of the session these men are never on hand. But for two weeks they give for their salaries it would be difficult to find evidence of their presence at Washington. As long as memberships are a sinecure, lazy, shiftless, and dishonest persons who have money enough to elect themselves will abound at the Capitol. The rules against absenteeism should be made severe, and enforced impartially. Nothing but sickness or family affliction should excuse absence.

IT is a significant fact that TILDEN has not the support of a single paper in Brooklyn, except the *Eagle*, which is controlled by a personal friend, and is also a "ring" contractor. The people of that city some years ago woke up from their absorbed devotion to mercantile pursuits to find themselves completely in the power of an organized gang of public plunderers. Millions of dollars had been wasted in opening streets and avenues for which there was no use in order that the favorites of the ring might make money on fraudulent contracts. Houses and lots by the hundred were sold for taxation, and the hard savings of many a man's lifetime were swept away because he could not pay the ruinous assessments laid upon his property. The people finding themselves in this plight, asked Governor TILDEN, the great "reformer," to help to crush out the ring, to prosecute the thieves, and to restore prosperity to the city. Not only were they insolently refused, but in order that his own selfish ends might be accomplished, aid and comfort was extended to their enemies. The people of Brooklyn have sore occasion to remember TILDEN, and they appeal to honest men everywhere throughout the country to help them defeat a man who, in past promises of reform as yet unfulfilled, and who has the reputation of a reformer only where he is not known.

THE lake navigation interest is passing through a season of unparalleled depression. Not only is the grain-carrying trade excessively dull, but freights are down to a point which makes the business entirely unremunerative. The owners of tonnage complain bitterly of the hard times, and if they were not compelled to keep their vessels moving the great lakes would soon be swept of everything in the shape of freighting craft. The average rate for wheat, last month, from Chicago to Buffalo, was only 1.9 cents, and for corn 1.7 cents per bushel. This is the lowest point ever touched, either since or before the war. The Erie Canal trade is in an equally bad and unprofitable condition. The average rate for July, from Buffalo to New York, was five and nine-tenths cents for wheat, and five and four-tenths cents for corn. Out of this rate three cents has to be paid over to the State for toll, leaving the boatmen less than three cents for the passage, and this pittance is still further reduced by the expenses of the return trip, as there is no upward freight this season of any account. Of course, this condition of things is chiefly due to the sharp competition of the railroad lines, which are now taking grain and other bulk freight to the Eastern seaboard from all points of the West about as cheap as it can be laid down in New York, *via* the water route, to say nothing of the saving in time. Probably none of the Western transportation lines have earned a profit on their through traffic this year, but they have done a good thing for the business of the country at large, and its export trade in particular.

WHILE Captain EADS is doing such excellent work on the Lower Mississippi river, Captain S. B. COULSON, of the Upper Missouri steamboat trade, and a practical engineer in river matters, proposes to render the Missouri of some benefit in opening up the great Northwest to the world. He has written a letter to Governor POTTS, of Montana, on the subject of transporting freight to and from Montana. He proposes the improvement of the river below Benton and a narrow gauge railroad connection with some central point in the territory. He undertakes to land freights at Fort Benton during six months in the year in twenty-five days from St. Louis or Chicago, at a cost not exceeding $37 50 per ton, and guarantees to provide a sufficient number of light draught boats to handle the business, even if it should require a daily line. Merchandise arriving at Benton can, he says, be transferred to the cars direct and in a few hours thereafter be laid down at the distributing points in the interior. At present, connection by wagon trains with the Union Pacific railroad at Ogden only continues for about six months of the year, and consequently has no advantage over the Benton route in that respect. It is also stated that Montana freights by the old route cost on an average during the season at least $100 per ton; the present cost via river and land transportation for Benton being about $85 per ton; whereas by the proposed improved route via Benton, allowing a very liberal tariff to the railroad connection with the interior, the cost would not exceed $45 per ton, thus making a clear saving of $40 per ton over the present Benton route, and $55 a ton over the route from Ogden. Taking his estimate of the year 1875 of the amount of freight shipped into Montana, including Government supplies, at 8,000 tons, it is very easy to see what a large saving would be made to the territory. With this new route opened, second class fares from St. Louis to Chicago to the heart of the territory would, it is claimed, not exceed $40 to $45, a less sum than it now costs from the above named points to Utah, so that families with their household goods could reach Montana quicker, more cheaply and comfortably. If the scheme can be accomplished it will contribute materially to the advancement of the welfare of the far Northwest.

AMERICAN VS ENGLISH STEEL.

The New York *Bulletin* furnishes the following evidence of the fact that American steel is gradually driving out English steel, even in England:

The English Board of Trade returns for June exhibit a decline in the exports of steel from Sheffield, which, on reflection, make a showing relative to the falling off in the manufacture there that is of no mean significance. The exports of the principal articles show a decrease of 22 per cent. from the total of the first of last year, while the exports for 1874 were 18 per cent. less than for the corresponding period of the preceding year. In short, a loss of £4,000,000 is shown on a six months' business of £18,000,000, and we have a statement from good authority to the effect that the diminution of foreign trade in iron, steel and hardware goods generally is greater than in almost any other large branch of English manufactures. It is true that the decrease in the money value of hardware exports is greater than in the quantity, but the dimunition of quantity is important. The Sheffield *Independent* states that while the exports of steel are falling off, the imports continue as large as ever; and further, that "the explanation is to be found in the fact that we are exporting steel at an average price of £36 a ton, and importing it at £15 a ton, of quality, but is just where the shoe pinches. In regard to the commoner qualities of steel in which price rules, foreign manufacturers are not only driving us out of their markets, but competing with us in their own." Taking the first six months of the year as a criterion, it is shown in the Sheffield newspaper, by these figures, home and foreign steel at the rate of 29,000 tons a year, and importing foreign steel at the rate of 10,000 tons a year, and while our exports are decreasing at the rate of 4,000 a year. It is admitted by manufacturers that, while a more depressed feeling has prevailed in past years, work now curtailed to smaller dimensions than at the present time, the pressure of foreign competition has never before been so seriously felt as now.

A FALSEHOOD NAILED.

GOVERNOR TILDEN said in his letter of acceptance that "the revenues are falling faster than appropriations and expenditures are reduced, leaving the Treasury with diminishing resources." The falsity of this statement is capable of the clearest proof, and it is surprising that even a bitter partisan, like TILDEN, should permit himself to be tempted into such a misrepresentation.

The reduction of the national debt in 1872-3 was $43,667,630; in 1873-4 it was $5,762,447; in 1874-5 it was $14,359,514, and in 1875-6 it was $20,240,381—a total in four years of $103,078,972. Now as this reduction is the measure of the surplus of receipts over expenditures it follows that our revenues are *not* falling faster than the reductions in appropriations.

The steady decline in expenditures in his period, exclusive of interest on the public debt is shown by the following figures: They were, in 1872-3, $185,594,556 80; reduced to $180,014,068 56 in 1873-4; to $171,-229 848 27 in 1874-5; and to $158,276,626 10 in 1875-6. Here was a reduction in the cost of Government of twenty-seven millions in four years. The interest account has meanwhile been reduced four and a half millions more, so that the aggregate reduction of expenditures is almost thirty-two millions.

MORTON'S SPEECH.

We hope that none of our readers were deterred, by its length, from reading Senator MORTON's speech. Whoever omitted a careful reading of it has lost the best treat of the season. For directness of statement, clearness of logic and sharpness of invective it has not been equalled by any speech of modern times. A friend, who is a good judge, assures us that, in his estimation, it throws CLEMENS's great Kansas speech into the shade, and surpasses in brilliancy even the speech against CATALINE; and we think this estimate will be put upon it by every one who peruses it. At any rate, it will amply repay the reader, and will stir in the coldest heart the pulsations of a renewed patriotism.

IN EVERY State in which State Legislatures are to be chosen this fall, our friends should exert themselves to the utmost to elect Republican Representatives and Senators. The terms of seventy-six Senators will expire on the 4th of next March with the present Congress, and their successors in most instances will be chosen by Legislatures elected in the coming autumn. Of these Senators, sixteen are Republicans, nine Democrats, and one Independent. In addition to these the new State of Colorado will elect two Senators, and Louisiana will elect a second Senator to fill the PINCHBACK vacancy. Thus there will be twenty-nine seats to be filled by new men next March. The present Senate is divided between forty-two Republicans, twenty-nine Democrats and two Independents, giving the Republicans a majority of eleven. The next Senate will consist of seventy-six Senators. Hence, if the Democrats hold their present seats and elect nine other of the twenty-nine Senators to be chosen then, with a Democratic Vice President in the chair, they will control the Upper House of Congress. As the New York *Evening Post* very pertinently says: "Persons who are not yet ready to hand over the Government entirely to the Democratic party can decide from these facts in what direction their influence should be exerted."

THE New York *Herald* thus graphically describes that municipality, upon the worst and most lawless classes of whose population TILDEN depends for the thirty-five electoral votes of the State:

If New York had been governed for the past twenty-five years by a dynasty of Spanish brigands it could not be worse off than it is now. We have had good mayors during that time—not many of them, however—but the whole tendency of our government has been bad. One reason is that there has never been up in New York that proper feeling of municipal pride which is the glory and the safeguard of great cities. We hear our friends in South talk about carpet-baggers and the Irish journals never cease to complain of the evils of absenteeism. But the evils of carpet-baggism and absenteeism are felt here to a much greater degree than in South Carolina or Tipperary. The business classes, the professional classes, the merchants, those who swarm up into enterprises, to whom the city is indebted for its wealth and power, are outside of its government. They look upon New York as a hotel or a mining camp. They remain here as long as they can earn money. Their work done, their money earned and invested, they have no further wish for New York. One has his home in Maine, another in Pennsylvania and a third in some sunny land beyond the sea, and the animating thought through a busy career is a dream that they will spend their days in the loved homestead. The pride which the Englishman has in London, or the Frenchman in Paris, or even the Philadelphian in Philadelphia, is rarely seen in New York. The citizens are indifferent to the city. They have the same feeling about it that the traveler has about his hotel. So long as it does not burn down, and the waiters are tolerably civil, he can stand its discomforts until he reaches home. As a consequence, therefore, the large intelligent interest of the people in public affairs, which underlies all true democracy, is never seen here.

There is no doubt, however, that New York is the model Democratic city of the world. It has more criminals than any city in the world, and it is the worst governed city in the world, the heads of each department being not only at constant loggerheads among themselves but with every other department. Rogues, like TWEED, can escape with impunity, and for these Democratic blessings each man, woman and child in the city pays $30 per annum in the shape of taxes. This is a fair illustration of the sort of national Democratic "reform" which would follow the election of TILDEN to the Presidency.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Only ten Governors at Long Branch.

Now let the President veto that franking bill.

A man whose fortune is in a nutshell—the peanut dealer.

Governor Hayes is a red ant in the Democratic pantaloon leg.

"Go West." There are 12,000 unemployed men in San Francisco alone.

The Philadelphia *Item* offers $100 for the best conundrum of the Centennial.

Our export trade made a better showing last week, especially with South America.

It is stated that 1,160,000, or twelve per cent. of the spindles of New England, are idle.

Hard times. Prince Milan, of Servia, has pawned his sword of honor for 476,000 francs.

Shades of Epaminodas and Miltiades! the House has abolished our mission to Greece.

A body of three hundred French Canadians has just withdrawn from the Roman Catholic Church.

Don Carlos is practising on a Newport rifle range, probably with an eye to future contingencies.

The *Post* takes the COMMERCIAL to task for calling Tilden hard names. We do not do it—the facts do it.

Congress has agreed to turn off the faucet on its everlasting gab to-day. For this relief much thanks.

The foreign imports of New York for July show a further very heavy decline from the reduced totals of last year.

Baconian. A Michigan attorney has agreed to take his pay for procuring a divorce for a lady client in young pigs.

The total value of the foreign exports from Baltimore last week was $705,619, against $322,229 in the same time of 1875.

Life from under the ribs of death. There is a yew tree in a graveyard at Bradburn, Kent, in England, three thousand years old.

The striking brakemen on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad are behaving badly, and Governor Hendricks should set his foot down.

Reporters in the New York dry goods market speak of "swarms of buyers," but purchases are made in small parcels and with discrimination.

An official has been imported from India to direct forest culture and preservation in New Zealand. The same matter engages attention in Australia.

In Japan a bankrupt is rarely allowed to live, but if he does manage to get out alive he is not permitted to associate with decent classes. It is different here.

The House Democrats have finally backed down in their contest with the Senate; but how much economy has there been in putting it off for several weeks?

Several thrifty sheaves from grains of wheat found in one of the mummies on exhibition at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington have been raised this year.

During President Grant's administration the public debt has been reduced $426,023,-915. The Government has, therefore, lived within its income and a good deal more.

Our Dumb Animals says: "We owe so much to the horse, the mule, the cow, the faithful watch-dog that they ought to treat them kindly, nay gratefully." That's so.

Smallpox is so prevalent in San Francisco that the police have been ordered to arrest all persons in front of whose premises filth or rubbish is allowed to accumulate.

The English iron trade appears to be in a worse condition than ever. Almost every day last week the failure of some prominent house connected with it was announced.

Mining life in the Black Hills is daily growing in interest. From one to four men per week get into gambling quarrels and "die with their boots on." "Wild Bill" is the latest.

A patent for a noiseless shoe has just been granted to a Massachusetts manufacturer. They will be largely worn by belated husbands on their way home from the "lodge."

The spiritual progress of the last hundred years is such, that from rum and hard cider the nation has moved majestically on, till now it wrestles with thirty-two different kinds of mixed drinks.

The end is not yet. The Winchester, Mass., Arms Company are working nights and have 1,000 hands employed. They will be kept at work until the contract with the Turkish Government is completed.

The experiment of sending fresh beef to Europe in cold air refrigerators has proved eminently successful, and promises an immense development in this line of business. The only limiting feature at present is the accommodation of the steamers.

Reports from the principal seaboard markets indicate an active demand for leaf tobacco from the export trade. Most of the great consuming countries of Europe are free buyers at the present range of prices, and both the exports and receipts thus far foot up a much larger aggregate than for the corresponding time last year.

PERSONAL.

A Jersey City woman has applied for the "$500 offered by the Government for every male child born on the Fourth of July, because such is my case!"

A Baltimore girl of fifteen has been arrested for responding "Amen" too frequently and vociferously in a city missionary's tent. She got off, however, with a reprimand.

Mexican revolutionists are still about. The agitator, General Porfirio Diaz, the most dangerous opponent of the existing administration, recently sailed from New Orleans in disguise on the regular steamer o Vera Cruz, where he landed and left in safety for Oaxaca.

Beecher's attorneys have served their answer to Moulton's complaint, and it has been determined to try the case rather than allow it to go to a Sheriff's jury by default. Therefore, if Mr. Sherman cannot hit upon some new expedient to save the trial of we shall doubtless have the whole story in all its details in October.

Disraeli is to be shelved. He is to be raised to the House of Lords with the title of Earl of Beaconsfield. How few people will ever remember that aristocratic and empty title, while so many will never forget the name of Disraeli. The celebrated novelist and the famous statesman will not gain anything through this titular masquerade.

Colonel H. C. Brockmeyer, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Missouri, has had a rather checkered life. He was graduated from Brown University, and soon after went to the West, where he lost a fortune in a bank failure. Then for three years he lived in a hut which he built in the woods, supporting himself by shooting game. He then learned the trade of a moulder, and, after saving $800, went back to the hut, bought a section of land and lived thus for several years, at a cost of $12 50 a year.

IT is now charged that the covert legislation, by means of which the old silver dollar was demonetized, was concocted by an English agent of the gold ring who came on to Washington especially to promote that scheme for the appreciation of gold and of the Government securities. During a recent debate in the House, a member used the following significant language:

I do not believe my friend from Iowa [Mr. Kasson] ever did know anything about it, except what he has stated here; but, sir, if the history of this repeal shall ever be fully written, I fear it will be found that a certain English gentleman, resident of London, was the author of the scheme. I know nothing about the matter of my own knowledge, and do not state it as a fact or in any way vouch for it, but am informed that this representative of our creditors in London came to Washington, spent the winter here, and was in close counsel with the author of this repeal, and all probability he drew the section of the bill himself. The money lords of London commanded, and we in humility and in silence bowed low and obeyed. [Cries of "Good, good! that's so!"]

The *Daily Graphic*, in commenting upon this matter, says: "The evidence is overwhelming that there was concert of action between the great capitalists of the world in getting silver demonetized simultaneously in the different countries which have adopted this unwise financial measure. The 'certain English gentleman' should be unearthed and the scheme which he engineered at Washington fully brought to light, in order that the whole project may be exposed and the responsibility rest on the right shoulders." It is scarcely necessary to add that the *Graphic*, as well as the Cincinnati *Commercial*, Chicago *Tribune* and *Inter-Ocean*, and other prominent journals which advocate the remonetization of silver, is an unsafe supporter of Hayes and Wheeler. With the exception of the *Inter-Ocean* none of these journals has ever manifested any leanings toward the greenback movement. The ablest of the hard money papers are the most pronounced in condemning the trick by which the silver dollar was demonetized and every public and private debt augmented. —*Philadelphia Press.*

Paper feeling is now used successfully for packing ice.

THE LAND OF SITTING BULL.

Thoughts and Impressions of a Visitor—Anecdotes of a Noted Chief—Effects, Political and Otherwise, of the Indian Campaign.

A gentleman, not unaccustomed to wield the pen editorial, gives us the following for what they are worth, being the result of a nomadic life of four months among the nomadic tribes of North American Indians. Viewing such gigantic matters from a personal standpoint, it must of course be understood that the views expressed are simply those of the writer, and are related for the information and amusement of the reader, and the deductions made, if any, of passing events can be taken like the egg at breakfast, *cum grano salis*:

Few, except the initiated, can know the inexpressible pressure that weighs down the newspaper man. There is a ceaseless drain upon the mental faculties, whose powers are tasked to the utmost, not only while using the pencil, but even when taking rest at unaccustomed hours, the brain still works. It was from months and years of such toil, that the writer sought relief in the great West. Far up the "mighty Missouri," amid the prairies of Dakota and Montana, he sought rest and found it, and as the eyes of all are more or less turned to that section since the slaughter of Custer and his gallant comrades, he gives a few crude results of his observation through the COMMERCIAL.

The journey from Pittsburgh to Dakota can be made *via* Chicago, Dubuque and Sioux City to Yankton, or *via* St. Paul and the Northern Pacific Railroad to Bismarck; the distance between Bismarck and Yankton being some 500 miles, or by the river 725. There is an effort now being made to divide this Territory, calling the Northern portion, with Bismarck as the capital, Pembina. Whether any advantage would result from such an arrangement is a question for Congress. I know that the Territory has counties whose acreage would equal Massachusetts, and there is plenty of space for two territories. There is something in the argument in favor of a division, that Yankton, the present capital, is situated in the extreme southeast corner of the Territory, and the cost of attending courts and other business necessary to be transacted at the seat of government is enormous. Judge Shannon, of Pennsylvania, is the Chief Justice of the Territory, and his reputation for sound law is only equaled by his unbounded hospitality as a private citizen.

Naturally, the curiosity of the pilgrim who first visits the great West is pointed to the Indian, and woe be to him who has any sentimental admiration lurking in his bosom for the Noble Red Man. I have studied, as far as my faculties would allow, Sioux, Assinaboine, Drovan, Crow, Rhee, Uncapapa, Yanktonais and others, and there is but slight difference; the Uncapapa are the worst, the Rhees the best; all, however, have the same hang-dog look, the same lurking devil in the eye, which never looks at you straightforward, but invariably with an I-would-if-I-dare sort of expression which annihilates at once any lingering sympathy you may be inclined to feel for them. I have made them little presents, given them tobacco, food, etc., when they had no expectation of receiving such a favor. They invariably acknowledge it, but with an indifference of mien and an apathy enough to freeze one from making any second approach. The main characteristics of the Indians, as a class, are dirt and deceit. They are great gormandizers. I have seen one eat as much as would satisfy four hungry men, and wash the meal down with half a gallon of coffee; and at the same time I know that they are equally capable of withstanding hunger for any reasonable time that would give any ordinary mortal unpleasant pains in the digestive organs to think about. Of course the hero of the hour is

SITTING BULL,

and I may as well give an idea of his *personnel*, though I never pursued the privileges of the press so far as to "interview" him. Sitting Bull is a man of medium size, under forty, well made and very athletic; a powerful man with a powerful face, very dignified in his movements when on foot, and a noted horseman among a tribe where horsemanship is practiced to perfection. He is not a cruel man. There are tales, well authenticated about Peck, which is the nearest post to his territory, showing that he can be sanguinaneous, for instance, on one occasion in 1873, I think, Sitting Bull was coming to pay a friendly visit to the fort with twenty or thirty followers. Suddenly the head of his column halted, and three white men were discovered sleeping under a tree. Their arms were beside them, their horses picketed a short distance off. Some of his followers would have scalped them; he said, "No! let them alone," and stood over them until they awoke, when, after admitting the filching of a rifle or the robbery of a horse. The next day he met the leader of the trio at Peck, and told him who he was and how he had "given quarter to his life" and that of his companions. The scout, for such he was, offered him a reward, but it was indignantly refused.

I am informed by those who ought to know, that the Lieutenants of Sitting Bull are the prompters of any cruelties. The chief of whom is an Assinaboine boy now about twenty years of age, who was captured about fifteen years ago, and has been reared up by the great chief. The young boy is well educated, and acts as an Adjutant General. He is cruel, crafty and talented, and is said to know as much about grand tactics, if not more, than he would as officer in the United States service. The Chief himself, however has always been the implacable enemy of United States soldiers. A gray uniform is his enemy, and the sight of a soldier "makes his heart mad." He has committed some cold-blooded murders on soldiers, but perhaps has done no more so than they would do to him if they could catch him.

THE EFFECT OF THE WAR

cannot now be indicated with any degree of certainty. It is positive that the Indians are much stronger, more determined, better armed and have displayed a tactical talent not looked for by our generals; and Terry has the hardest work cut out for him he ever attempted. It is said the Indians are breaking up into depredating bands. Don't believe a word of it. There are bands flying about and depredating, but their chief business is to scout, find out what reinforcements are coming, and what movements are being made.

Crook appears to have given up the idea of a possible junction with Terry, and the latter, it is said, is now about to make an attempt to join Crook forces. I conceive to be decidedly dangerous, as it will leave his base of supply open to attack, expose his steamboats to the torch, and his command to the risk of an attack on flank and rear, in a country where the enemy has all the advantage. I have much confidence in Terry's judgment and skill, but I must question the policy of such a move as is contemplated.

HOW TO CLOSE THE WAR.

The trouble among the settlers of Montana and Dakota is that "the States" will fail to appreciate the gravity of the occasion; neglect to provide Terry with a sufficient force; goad him into a fight against his own judgment, and get him whipped. In the States 2,500 miles away from the trouble, it is somewhat difficult to appreciate the position. Should Terry be defeated, my impression is that a general rising of all the Indian tribes would result, and that means a war of extermination, during which perhaps two-thirds of the whites now residing in those Territories would be murdered and the balance would be leading a guerrilla life. Ranches would be burned, and all the country now settled would be laid waste. It is a very serious matter to the settler, much more so than it appears here. It may be fun for us, but it is death to him. What the settlers want to do is to form a brigade of mounted volunteers, fifteen hundred strong, five hundred to be taken from each Territory, Montana, Dakota and Idaho, and placed under the command of such a man as Conners, an old Indian fighter, and an expert scout residing at Helena, Mon. ana. These men could be raised at once, would mount and arm themselves, and would fight with a vim unknown to the soldiers, because, while he fights for his pay, they would fight for their hearths and homes, all they hold dear in the world. Again, they would fight the Indians with equal advantage, with an equal knowledge of wood-craft, and these things being equal, I don't hesitate to say that one white man is a match for a couple of redskins. But the old idea that one white man can whip ten Indians, is not a Western expression "completely busted." As at present armed and trained, one Indian is worth one soldier, and *vice versa*.

THE BLACK HILLS.

I feel that it would be quite an omission were I not to say a word on the gold fields. I do not wish to raise a fever, for my opinion is, and always has been, that if a man lacks the energy and business capacity to earn a living here at home, it is useless for him to seek it elsewhere. However, there is gold in the Black Hills, and plenty of it. The best proof of this is that the experienced miners of Montana are leaving Bozeman, Virginia City and the vicinity of Helena in scores and hundreds, and are making their way by steamboat, in mackinaws, on horseback and in wagons for the new El Dorado. The presumption is that by Christmas there will not be twenty-five thousand people in the whole Territory of Montana. Of course it is having its effect on trade. Many Montana merchants are countermanding their orders, and are reshipping their freight to the Bismarck and Yankton to the Hills. My impression from all the information I can gather, is, that if the Big Horn country can only be prospected, a new California will be struck. Before this can be accomplished, however, the Indians must be subjected. The great fear appears to be that the Indian war will be used by the politicians, and the interests of the settlers made secondary to the exigencies of the campaign. I myself cannot believe that such will be the case, and I simply mention it as a *fact*, for I have heard over and over again, prominent men in the Territories express such a fear. That it may prove groundless is the hope of Yours, J. D. L.

Paper felting is now used successfully for packing ice.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. RYON, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
Advertising Agents,
37 Park Row, New York,
Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following
FACTS:
1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for less cost than the advertiser would have to pay if he placed the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They obtain estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.
They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.
This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It tones but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should use it for all cases of Dull Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, Fever and Ague. This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Tonic in the World. Each bottle of the wine is combined with the most energetic of vegetable Anti-Dyspeptics. Yellow Dock and Iron.
Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, try E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.
It only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.
Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only effectual remedy for Dyspepsia ever known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and there are a number of base imitations offered to the public. I would caution the community against buying any Bitters of Iron Quinine, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of the bottle. The fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only by druggists. Avoid by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive,
Head and all, in one hour. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Pa. Send stamp for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer. SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

BANK STATEMENTS.
STATEMENT of the CONDITION of the PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, of Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 20th of July, 1876. Published by order of Board of Trustees, in accordance with section 9 of Charter:

Cash on hand	$ 121,009 91
Expenses and Office Furniture	6,970 99
Bonds, Mortgages and other valid Securities	857,622 33
Banking House	30,000 00
Real Estate	63,497 32
	$1,092,100 55
Capital Stock	$ 300,000 00
Con ingent Account	65,000 00
Premium and Interest	34,174 86
Deposit Account	693,170 87
Dividends Unpaid	1,755 00
	$1,092,100 55

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
County of Allegheny, }
Before me, a Notary Public in and for said county, personally came S. F. Von Bonnhorst, Treasurer, who being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that the above statement is true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.
S. F. VON BONNHORST, Treasurer.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 31st July, A. D. 1876.
WM. LITTLE, Notary Public.

MOSQUITO BARS
FLY BARS.
NETTING!
BY PIECE OR YARD.
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
E. EDMUNDSON & SONS,
UPHOLSTERERS,
139 Liberty Street,
FOOT OF FIFTH AVENUE.

PATENTS.
JOHNSTON & DONN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents.
Office, No. 16 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
And cor. of F and Eighth Sts., Washington, D. C.
JOHNSTON & DONN make examinations as to the patentability of inventions, give opinions as to value of Patents, prosecute infringements and defend Patents. Established 1859.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, Solicitor, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Send for circular.

DRY GOODS.
1876. E
WM. SEMPL
BLACK SILKS,
The best value in Black and Colored Dress Silks. At 75 and 87½c, good Gros Grain Black Silks. At $1, fine Gros Grain Black Silks. At $1 12½, $1 20 and $1 25, extra fine Black Silks. At $1 37½ and $1 50, superior quality of Black Silks. At $1 75 and $4 50, extra value in Black Silks.
COLORED SILKS,
At $1, fine quality of Colored Silks. At $1 12½ and $1 25, choice line of fine Colored Silks. At $1 75, Colored Dress Silks, sold recently at $2 25.
STRIPED SILKS,
Special inducements offered in a choice variety of Fancy Check and

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 12, 1876.

Signs of returning life in business affairs are so few and faint as to be imperceptible except to the closest examination; and even then, the inquirer is left in doubt whether the indications are merely sporadic or are the fore runners of a steady improvement. Some such doubtful indications were noted this week, in a very slight improvement in the demand for money, a slight increase in counter business, and a steady though very gradual growth in the volume of Clearing House business. These are not enough to affect any alteration in the general condition of plethora and quiet. At the most they can only be considered indications of what may develop into full activity; and in judging of the future by them, the old adage that it takes more than a single swallow to make a summer furnishes at once an apt illustration and a warning against an oversanguine estimate of the prospects of business. The general loan market continues quiet and easy. Exchange and bank notes rule about even, while fractional currency and small silver are very scarce and worth a slight premium. The effort of the Treasury at paying out silver in exchange for United States currency was very short-lived, the depositary here having discontinued the payment of silver after disbursing a few thousand dollars. This action was taken in accordance with orders from Washington. The Clearing House report shows about the same volume of business as for the preceding week, which is considerably above the average for the past two months. The clearings for the season, however, still show a considerable falling off from the volume of last season at this time. The report for the week ending to-day is as follows:

August 7	Exchanges.	Balances.
August 7	$6,896,326 91	$1,142,895 55
August 8	741,083 52	230,000 15
August 9	852,849 06	192,192 20
August 10	934,099 42	227,883 83
August 11	758,871 92	175,570 38
August 12	685,627 56	158,089 78
Total	$11,268,942 10	$1,126,843 97
Week ending August 5	$11,787,147 76	$2,398,625 05
Week ending July 29	8,200,020 07	935,732 26
Week ending July 22	4,648,820 69	848,504 21
Week ending July 15	5,203,952 03	879,467 32
Week ending July 8	4,175,772 59	670,952 80
Week ending July 1	4,620,720 41	893,252 91
Week ending June 24	5,367,350 05	1,280,104 84
Week ending June 17	4,099,226 15	788,108 88
Week ending June 10	4,453,841 91	855,306 84
Total, 1876 to date	$55,011,746 77	$9,074,103 60
Total, 1875 to date	113,933,680 70	23,611,656 53

—The New York bank statement of averages for the past week shows a decrease of $684,100 in total, and $692 925 in surplus reserve. The surplus reserve now stands at $23 146,425. The falling off in reserve is caused by the loss of $1,650,100 legal tender notes, which sum is reduced to the actual decrease by a gain of $965,000 in the specie average. The *Post* says in this connection:

At the principal cities of the South and West, New York exchange has ruled during the week at rates which justify the movement of currency here. At some places, it appears that considerable amounts have been shipped to places from which New York exchange is not received. This currency has been sent to facilitate the movement of the wool clip. Ordinarily this demand takes about $5,000,000; this year, although there has been a large recovery in the price of wool, it is estimated that not more than half this amount will be required. This currency will be needed not more than thirty days, and the loss of even $5,000,000 could, in the existing condition of the money market, have no appreciable effect on rates. The following is a comparison of the bank averages for the past two weeks:

	August 5.	August 12.	Differences.
Loans	$252,756,300	$253,073,800	Inc. $ 319,500
Specie	20,126,600	21,092,000	Inc. 965,000
Legals	46,753,200	45,102,300	Dec. 1,650,100
Deposits	226,479,900	226,515,100	Inc. 265,200
Circulation	15,007,600	15,007,500	No change.
Reserve	66,880,500	66,194,300	Dec. 684,100
Reserve required	56,619,550	56,628,775	
Excess	23 839,950	23,146,425	Dec. 692 925

—We learn from the New York papers that the bids for the $2,160,000 new fives sold for the payment of Alabama claims, were opened at noon to-day. According to private dispatches to bankers in New York the total amount bid for was $21,440,000, and the highest bid was that filed by Messrs. Fisk & Hatch—105.65 for the whole $2,160,000; this price is equivalent to 117½ in our market. The following is the list of the bids:

Name.	Amount.	Bid.
Fisk & Hatch	$2,160,000	105 65
Brown Bros. & Co	2,160,000	104 65
Rothschild-Drexel-Belmont syndicate	2,160,000	104.0284
Winslow, Lanier & Co	2,160,000	101.01
Morton, Bliss & Co	2,160,000	103.9124
Von Hoffman & Co	2,160,000	104 38
Lazzard Freres	2,160,000	104 10
Gomes & Probst	2,160,000	101.18
First National Bank	2,160,000	101.09
Lanfsio & Co	1,000,000	104.04
Butten & Benh	500,000	103.3734
Riggs & Co	500,000	103.3734

The sale must be regarded as successful, a little more than to-day's market price having been obtained; the large total bid for shows that United States bonds are yet held in high estimation.

—We extract the following from the money market review of the London *Economist* of July 29th:

Marvelous as were the applications for stock of the new Paris loan on Saturday last, the whole issue being subscied for more than one hundred times over, and immense as must have been the amount of money paid in part on it by intending investors no marked tension is apparent in the money market. Rates of discount are as low as they were a week ago, and lower than what were quoted the week before that; bank loans, also, have been as easy to get as it is possible for them to be, the rate being only just sufficient to induce holders to lend at all. Stock Exchange settlement was completed to-day, but was often limited a character to raise an appreciable demand for money, and the stock for the half-month's "account" were made at rates lower than are remembered by dealers of long experience.

The Alliance and Imperial banks have decided to reform their system of keeping current accounts on the following plans:

"When the Bank of England rate shall be 3 per cent. or above, interest will be allowed on the minimum balance of the current six months at the rate of one per centime per annum, providing it has not been drawn at any time below £200.

"When the Bank of England rate shall be 3 per cent. or above, interest will be allowed on the minimum balance of the current six months at the rates of 2 per cent. per annum, provided the said balance shall not be less than £500; but between that amount and a minimum of £200 1 per cent. will be allowed."

This is very similar to the plan recently adopted by the United Banks.

In the bank return issued this week the chief thing apparent is the further large increase of £744,000 in the coin and bullion. Notes have also returned from circulation to the extent of £45,000, so that the total increase in the Banking Department is altogether increased by £789,000. Of the above mentioned increase in the bank stock of bullion, £734,000 is known to have come in from abroad. It may be noticed that the unusual July demands on the bank for gold coin for internal circulation have been unusually small this year, and a glance at the above returns for the month will show also that there is a check to the expansion of the bank-note circulation. That circulation has advanced £600,000 at the end of July, 1873, until a year ago it was £28,234,676, but the present amount is little larger, being £28,314,000, the inference from which is that either trade is comparatively slack or small change is more than usually within the country, and probably both are right. The deposits have increased by £570,000, and the bank's advances on securities have diminished by £135,000.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

August 12, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	2:30 P. M.	1:20 P. M.	3.00 P. M.
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup	120				
5-20's, 1865, coup	118¾	119¼			
5-20's, 1865 (new)	117¾	117¾			
5-20's, 1867, registered	119¼				
5-20's, 1867, coupon	119¼	119¼			
5-20's, 1868	121	121			
5-20's, 1868	121	121			
10-40's, coupon	119	119			
7-30's, 2d series	110	110			
New 4½ per cents	117	117			
Northern Pacific 6's	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Quick Silver	11	11¼			
Pacific Mail	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Panama					
Adams Express	112				
Wells-Fargo Express	81		81		81
American Express	50¾				51
United States	66				
New York Central	105¾				
Erie	20				
Erie, preferred	37¾				
Michigan Central	43½	43¾	44	44	44
Lake Shore	73	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
Illinois Central	89				89
Cleveland & Pitts	87½				
Northwestern	38½				38¾
Do. preferred	64				64
C. C. C. & I.	29				
N. J. Central	69½				

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	120¾	New 5's	117½
5-20's, 1865	115½	10-40's, registered	119¾
5-20's, 1865, new	117¾	10-40's, coupons	119¾
5-20's, 1867	119¼	Currency 6's	128
5-20's, 1868	121		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	80¾	Virginia, new	28
Tennessee, new	46¾	Missouri 6's	105¾
Virginia, old	27¾		

LONDON, August 12.—5 P. M.—Consols for money and account 96 7-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 109; do 1867, 109½; 10-40's, 108; new 5's, 106¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 96; Erie 12¾; do preferred 20.

PARIS, August 12.—Rentes 106 francs 15 centimes.

FRANKFORT, August 12.—United States bonds—New 5's 102¾.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, August 11, 1876.

A very dull day was to be reported in mercantile affairs to-day, the average summer quiet being entirely surpassed by the almost utter cessation of business, which was, we suppose, intensified by the rainy and disagreeable character of the weather during the early part of the day. At all events the wholesale and commission houses had a very quiet and almost deserted appearance, and the aggregate of business was very light.

Prices show no very decided movements to-day, the general characteristics of values being those previously reported. The continued low water in the rivers, however, which is checking trade and preventing the receipt of goods, is doubtless the cause of a firmer feeling in some lines. Many dealers, who buy for this market, are holding off till producers see it to reduce their rates. It is to be hoped that foreigners will encourage them in their abstention by refusing altogether to buy at present rates.

A Canadian correspondent of the Buffalo *Courier* writes about the barley crop of Ontario, Canada, as follows:

"From a canvass of a section of all the newspaper reports I have seen, from my own observation and inquiries, and from the reports of correspondents, I have arrived at the following conclusions: 1st. That the acreage of barley in 1876 slightly exceeded that of 1875, which was larger than that of any previous year. 2d. That the yield per acre in all sections of the province is considerably above the average. 3d. That the export of 1876-77, although considerably less than those of last year, will be much larger than any of the five years prior to 1875-76. 4th. That the sample of early barley will be uneven, both as to color and plumpness of grain, but with a few days of good weather, such as has prevailed for the past week, there will be a proportion of the crop quite plump and bright colored; and, 5th, that any estimate that might now be offered as to the deficiency in the surplus for export this year as compared with last, would be wholly unreliable until the result of threshing shows how much the deficiency in yield exceeds the increase in acreage."

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, in this city, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,685	Apples, bbls	80
Corn, bus	500	Cheese, lbs	285
Wheat, bus	1,000	Butter, pkgs	60
Rye, bus	138	Bacon, pcs	2,090
Oats, bus	1,750	Bacon, lbs	21
Potatoes, bus	128	Hay, bales	65

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city during the week ending to-day, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

Week ending July 22.	July 29	Aug. 5.	Aug. 12.
Flour, bbls	7,398	7,023	7,992
Apples, bbls	80	235	514
Cheese, lbs	940	1,380	1,292
Butter, lbs	4,502	4,115	3,102
Wheat, bus	1,800	940	2,256
Barley, bus	408	838	2,473
Corn, bus		458	2,443
Oats, bus	32,950	34,413	21,941
Potatoes, pkgs	1,195	958	1,290
Bacon, lbs	12,180	5,347	5,245
Bacon, tcs	907	483	499
Potatoes, bus	4,203	1,934	940
Hay, bales	88	180	65

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market continues sluggish and limited with values steady, except on oats, which are about 1c lower than a week ago. Wheat is steady with a fairly active demand for No. 2 red and white. We note a sale of 1 car of new red slightly mixed at $1 12. We quote nominally at $1 18@1 20 ₩ bushel for prime to choice red and white. Corn is steady at 57@58c for prime yellow Kansas; 55@56c for prime Ohio and 54@55c for mixed. Oats are weak and rule quite low. We note a sale of 1 car of old white at 35c; 1 car do at 34c; we quote new Ohio and Pennsylvania at 29@30c; white do 31@32c; Western white 32@33c; Rye is weak and nominal at 68@70c ₩ bushel with no demand. Jobbing sales rule 3@5c above quotations. The visible supply of grain, comprising stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in store and by rail, on the New York canals and the lakes, was as follows at the under-mentioned dates:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Aug. 5	76	8,705,971	6 665,995	2,057,429	502,415
July 29	76	9,181,217	7,544,063	2,578,533	552,702
July 22	76	9,569,664	7,998,106	2,966,048	588,010
July 15	76	10,341,959	8,124	74	3,757,006
July 8	76	10,881,267	8,444,655	3,780,900	550,298
July 1	76	8,886,287	8,444,655	3,780,900	550,298
June 24	76	9,122,780	7,836,627	3,479,348	517,331
June 17	76	8,475,936	7,836,627	3,479,348	517,331

FLOUR—The market continues moderately active on prime qualities. Rates current for the bulk of our local millers' trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₩ barrel; No. 1 amber $7 00; red wheat flour $6 50@7 00 in sacks 25c off ₩ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $6 25@6 50; white wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $5 75@6 00; Minnesota $6 00@6 25; fancy St. Louis $8 25@8 60; choice patents $8 50@9 00; new Ohio red winter $6 50@6 75; family extras at $5 50@5 75@6 00; 6 75; commercial 70c ₩ bushel; oatmeal $5 75@6 00 ₩ barrel; kegs $3 00; rye flour $4 50@4 75 ₩ barrel.

HAY—The demand is improved for baled hay, but receipts have increased in like proportion. We quote loose at $7 00@13 00 per ton according to quality. The business in baled is chiefly from store on a basis of $18 00@19 00 per ton for prime timothy. We quote baled hay on track nominally as follows: Prime No. 1 timothy $16 50@17 00 per ton; No. 2 $14 00@15 00; upland prairie $11 00@13 00.

MILL FEED—The market is dull and weak. We note a sale of 1 car bran at $11 00. We quote bran at $11 00@11 00 ₩ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $13 00@15 00; middlings $18 00@19 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The stock is still heavy and the market continues dull and depressed on all except the choicest fruit. We quote at $1 25@1 50 for choice; 50c@$1 00 for common.

BEANS—There is little or no demand and prices are entirely nominal at 80@90c per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—There is still a very dull and depressed market with almost no sales at all for grades below choice. We quote fancy creamery rolls, packed with ice, at 25@25c; choice solid packed at 17@18c prime 16@16c.

CHEESE—The market is steady with an active demand. The receipts for the week were 1,197 boxes. We quote the jobbing prices for Ohio factory, at 8@8½c for choice; 7@7½c for common to good.

EGGS—The market was quite and depressed. We quote strictly fresh at 16@17c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower quantities, 70c.

FRESH FRUITS—The overstock of perishable fruit was not very great to-day but the demand was small. We quote peaches at $1 00@1 25 for choice; 50c@$1 00 for poor. Pears, plums and grapes were sold in limited volume at $1 00@3 00 per box. Grapes rated at $3 00@3 00 per box. Water melons were rather weak at $10 00@15 00 per hundred. Plums $1 75@2 00 per box.

HONEY—There is a quiet and steady market with domestic ruling at 20@25c ₩ lb; new California 25c ₩ lb.

POULTRY—The market is quiet and easy. We quote live chickens at 55@60c ₩ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—Continued rather easy with the trade limited to local consumption alone. We quote at $1 50@1 75 ₩ barrel for prime Early Rose; $1 00@1 25 for common. Sales in bulk were made at 45@50c ₩ bushel. Sweet potatoes are in moderate supply. We quote at $1 00@5 00 ₩ barrel for red; $5 50 for yellow; extra Jerseys $6 00.

VEGETABLES—There is a moderate demand at 35@20c ₩ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best string beans.

VEGETABLES—There is a moderate demand and the market is steady. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, in bushel boxes, $1 50; onions $2 00 ₩ barrel; cabbages $1 75@2 00 ₩ barrel; cucumbers $1 50 per bushel.

Provisions.

The local jobbing demand continues moderately active with prices rather easy on leading staples but without material alteration in quotations. Receipts are liberal, having been 19,850 pieces and 602 tierces during the past week.

BACON—The market is easy. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 9½c ₩ pound; short rib sides 11½c; clear sides 12c.

CURED AND CURED MEATS—Hams were firm at 12½ ₩ lb for extra sugar-cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar-cured at 13c. Sugar-cured shoulders, canvassed, were steady at 10½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 16½c. Beef tongues, ₩ dozen, are quoted at $6 50@7 00.

LARD—The market was unchanged. We quote refined lard in tierces 12½c ₩ lb; in half barrels 13c ₩ lb; in buckets 13½c ₩ lb; in cadettes 13½c ₩ lb; in 3 lb pails 15c ₩ lb; in 5 lb pails 15c ₩ lb; in 6 lb pails 14½c ₩ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra 90c per gallon; No. 1 at 80c ₩ gallon; No. 2 at 65@66c; miners' oil, white winter, 58c; yellow winter 55c.

MESS PORK—There was a easy feeling with light business at $20 50@21 00 ₩ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' city rendered, 8½@8¾c ₩ lb; country do 7¾@8c ₩ lb.

Groceries.

Trade was quite moderate to-day, and the aggregate of business in this line was light. Prices current were steady and unchanged as follows:

Green Coffees.	₩ lb.	*Sugars.*	₩ lb.
Fancy Rio	23 c	Standard A	11⅜@11⅝c
Choice Rio	22 c	Standard B	11¼@11⅜c
Prime Rio	21 c	Do. extra C	11¼@11⅜c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C—yel	10¼c
Ordinary Rio	19 c	C—yellow	10 c
Java	29@35c	Franklin, B	10¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12¾c
Rio, in papers	25 @28 c	Crushed	12 c
24 grades do, 24	24@25c	Powdered	12 c
Rio, in bulk 24	23@25c	Granulated	12 c
Java, in papers	32@35c	*Molasses.*	₩ gall.
Java, in bulk	32 c	Str'y ch. N. O.	63c
Teas.		Prime	62@63c
Young Hyson	58@81 00	Good	55@57c
Gunpowder	35@90	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30@	Ex. white drips	70@72c
Japan	25@	Sugar drips	60@62c
Oolong	25@	Lower grades	25@45c
Fancy	1 00	*Soaps.*	
Souchong	28c@	Irish soap, ₩ box	4 25
Rice.		S. S. Star, ₩ box	5 75
Choice Carlin	6½@7 c	Babbitt's best, ₩ box	6 75
Patna	7 @7½c	Gold do	6 50
Rangoon	7 c	Extra olive do	5 50
Louisiana	6 c	Do. X Lilly, ₩ b	5 00
Starch.	₩ lb	German mottled do	7½c
Pearl	3½@4c	California, ₩ box	4 20
Silver gloss	6½c	*Soda.*	
Corn	7½@10½c	Bi-carb, in kegs	4½@5 c
Spices.		Bi-carb, in papers	5½@6c
Cloves	45 c	Bi-carb, in papers	6½c
Allspice	17 c	*Saleratus.*	
Cassia	23@25 c	Star, full wt	6 c
Nutmegs	@1 15	Stearine	11@13 c
Pepper	18 c	Adamantine	10@12c

FISH—A moderate business is done at revised quotations, as follows:

Per bbl.		Per bbl.	
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$25 00	Split Labrador Herring	8 00
Extra No. 1 shore mackerel	20 00	Lake Herring	5 50
Extra No. 1 bay mackerel	18 00	Lake Pickerel	3 50
Extra No. 2 large mackerel	11 50	Lake Herring	2 25
No. 2 medium mackerel	10 00	Lge Georges cod-fish, ₩ lb	6¼
Large No. 3, large mackerel	10 00	Medium Georges cod-fish, ₩ lb	5½
No. 3 medium mackerel	8 50	Halibut, ₩ lb	12½
Wh tefish	5 25	No. 1 Herring, ₩ box	35
		Scaled herring ₩ box	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a light trade, We quote as follows: Layers, ₩ box, $2 50@2 75; London layers do $4 00; Valentias, new, 13c ₩ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ₩ lb. Currants 8@8½c. Citron 33c. Prunes 6½@7½c. Almonds—Languedoc 20c; shelled 38c. Jordan Princess 25c; do Jordan 55c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 18c; Sicily filberts 12c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 12c. Maccaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₩ box, $10 50. Oranges are firmer at $5 50 ₩ box. Cocoanuts $8 ₩ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is rather quiet, and prices are easy and slightly nominal. We quote green beans, 2 ₩ box, at $1 70@1 80; raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 70; pineapples, $2 25@2 50 ₩ bushel with no demand. Jobbing sales rule 5@5c above quotations. The visible supply of grain, comprising stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in store and by rail, on the New York canals and the lakes, was as follows at the under-mentioned dates:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
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Petroleum—Weekly Review.

August 12.—The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, by pipe line and railroad, with a comparison table for previous years; also the exports of refined eastward by the various railroads:

	Rec'pts Crude. Rail. Bbls.	Exp'rts Crude. Rail. Bbls.	Exp'rts Crude. R. R. Bbls.
Monday, August 7	4,009		2,000
Tuesday, August 8	2,000		4,967
Wednesday, August 9	2,442		3,000
Thursday, August 10	3,534		3,227
Friday, August 11	4,782		3,000
Satur day, August 12			
To date for week	18,976		20,194
Since January 1	1,066,338	1,294	472,704
To August 12, 1876	1,042,514		492,953
Same time 1875	696,035	481	368,724
Same time 1874	1,180,696	95,167	554,759
Same time 1873	1,166,881	36,570	507,405
Same time 1872	747,740	61,490	351,267
Same time 1871	715,655	74,889	371,327
Same time 1870	696,818	94,199	342,999
Same time 1869	825,467	78,587	345,577
Same time 1868	744,368	109,950	316,388

BUSINESS—The week's business in petroleum circles has been moderately active, and was marked with the fluctuations in the value of crude. An advance of 10@25c was made early in the week, since which time the market has fluctuated between 92 3-8@92 4-8c for the leading certificates. On Saturday a quiet and settled feeling gained control of the market, and the price seemed fixed at $2 40@2 41¼, with very little speculative interest in petroleum futures. Refined has been quiet and steady in the main, without any very decided movements. The sales and movements in petroleum circles throughout the week are as follows:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Monday	70,000	Thursday	120,000
Tuesday	90,000	Friday	143,000
Wednesday	100,000	Saturday	90,000
Total			687,000
Last week			1,117,000

CRUDE RECEIPTS—The following are the crude receipts for the past two weeks:

	This week.	Last week.
Crude received, barrels	20,613	18,976

The following are the crude receipts from all points for the past twelve years from January 1st to—

	Barrels.
August 12, 1876	1,025,514
Same time 1875	650,485
Same time 1874	1,240,696
Same time 1873	1,166,881
Same time 1872	747,789
Same time 1871	715,655
Same time 1870	696,818
Same time 1869	825,467
Same time 1868	744,368
Same time 1867	604,086
Same time 1866	305,155
Same time 1865	305,923

EXPORTS OF REFINED.—The following are the exports of refined from New York to various routes for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Allegheny Valley Railroad	18,796	20,147
By River	9,000	4,500
Total	27,796	24,647

The following are the exports of refined oil from New York to Europe for the past five years, from January 1 to August 12:

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
P. R. R.	94,430	39,579	95,167	4,081	1,264
A. V. R. R.	292,397	507,405	557,740	388,720	492,953
Total	456,827	543,084	652,907	392,801	494,197

By river to Richmond to date 100,000
To Baltimore by P'gh & Conn. R. R. 12,774

SATURDAY.

CRUDE—The market opened quiet at $2 40 bid and $2 41¼ asked, and has remained throughout the day unchanged with nothing doing at 41¼c bid for new and 42c asked for old. Shipment rather stronger at $2 65 paid for Union delivery.

REFINED—The market was firm, slightly tending upward. The demand is active and the outlook for increased business for the month is nearly 40,000 bbls this week. We quote standard white at 14¼@14½c for five hundred and thousand barrel lots; Philadelphia York rules at 13¾@13¾c. Philadelphia is quoted at 14c@14½c; Baltimore at 14c@14½c; New Richmond delivery is quoted nominally at 17½c.

OIL BARRELS—There is a moderately active and firm market at $1 55@1 60 for city made; $1 40@1 45 for country do.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

PARKERS, August 12—Market opened quiet and steady; United $2 40@2 41¼; Union $2 38¾, $2 40; Conduit $2 40@2 40¾; shipment $2 60@2 62½.

ROUSEVILLE, August 12.—Market firm at $2 55 @2 57½.

TIDEWATER, August 12.—Market very firm; held at $2 62½.

OIL CITY, August 12.—Market opens quiet but steady; United nominally $2 42½; no transactions yet but sellers consider immediate shipment dull at $2 65.

TITUSVILLE, August 12.—Market opens firm at $2 40@2 42 for upper road.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12.—Market quiet; standard white 13¾c; do 150 test 14½c.

NEW YORK, August 12.—Market quiet and steady; refined 12¾@13¾c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, August 12.—Petroleum—Demand fair and market firm; crude 10¾c, refined 13¾c; cases 18@22½c; naphtha 13c bid.

CLEVELAND, August 12.—Petroleum unchanged; standard white, 110 degrees test, 13c.

LIVERPOOL, August 12.—Petroleum unchanged; refined petroleum 1s 6d; spirits do 9d.

ANTWERP, August 12.—Refined petroleum 35¾ francs.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Bbls.
Crude receipts A. V. R. R.	3,300
Refined shipments A. V. R. R.	10,661
Refined shipments B. & O. R. R.	13,773

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, August 12, 1876.

The run of through cattle since Thursday morning has been light, while that of local or stock designed for this market, was still lighter in comparison with the same days in previous weeks.

With the exception of two car loads of heavy hogs held over, all the offerings have either been sold or shipped on their arrival here. The hogs held over are in the hands of Holmes, Lafferty & Glass, and are heavy Philadelphias, for which $5 65@$5 80 was offered, which is $5 60 to 6 90 demanded. Thus a difference of 10c per cwt. blocked a sale. "Uncle Billy" says if the run of hogs is light next week, which will command the situation—if heavy, he will have to "reckon lodge the corn."

The prices ruling at the close of the market to-day were just about the same as those establishing on Tuesday and Wednesday. Cattle sold from $5 00@5 12 down to $3 00@3 50 for stockers, and $2 75@3 20 for bulls, stags and cows. Hogs brought $5 60@5 80 for Philadelphias; Yorkers $5 30@5 40; grassers $5 00@5 20, and roughs $5 00@5 50. Sheep were slightly shaded and fetched $4 00@5 00 for prime, 95 to 116 lbs; common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 00@3 50, and lambs $3 00@5 00.

Sales.

The following sales of cattle, sheep and hogs were made on Thursday, Friday and to-day (saturday, August 12) by leading dealers:

22 head, 36,220 lbs, $3 75@3, 4,510, $3 00; 17, 20,200, $4 20@4, 7,650, $4 25; 2, 1,770, $3 90; 6, 5,330, $4 15; 11, 1,245, $4 00; 20, 18,200, $4 10; 19, 18,250, $4 12½; 18, 18,800, $4 75; 17, 19,050, $4 75; 15, 19,400, $4 50, 33, 45,570, $4 75@5, 23,200, $5 12.

HOGS.

9 head, 2 43 lbs, $6 00; 19, 11,840, $6 15; 59, 10,940, $6 12½, 380, $5 90; 2, 630, $5 75; 40, 10,940, $6 00; 83, 24,620, $6 05; 1 stag, 470, $5 00; 18, 12,600, $7 05; 66, 12,570, $6 12½; 18, 4,020, $5 75; 69, 20,630, $6 10; 60, 18,570, $6 20; 17, 4,020, $5 75; 69, 11,200, $6 30; 2, 260, $6 00; 85, 5,710, $6 25; 1 stag, 340, $5 00; 20, 6,020, $6 30; 14, 956, $6 00; 66, 11,250, $6 30; 34, 5,630, $5 65; 17, 3,230, $5 75; 1, 1,320, $6 20; 41, 7,060, $5 55; 1 stag, 340, $5 00; 20, 12,140, $6 75; 1 stag, 340, $5 00; 20, 18,020, $6 75; 3, 938, $5 50, 13, 2,820, $6 50; 5, 1,060, $6 25; 19, 4,180, $6 10; 2, 340, $6 00; 22, 5,200, $6 70; 10, 2,020, $5 50; 63, 11,640, $6 25; 22, 3,880, $6 55; 42, 11,550, $6 55; 25, 5,050, $6 55, 2,460, $6 50; 6, 650, $5 25; 9, 2,420, $6 70; 75, 13,880, $6 20; 26, 7,840, $6 90; 101, 19,885, $6 30; 38, 10,561, $6 95; 36, 11,570, $7 15; 4, 1,180, $5 85; 13, 3,140, $6 25; 2, 600, $5 50; 40, 12,600, $6 80; 24, 7,050, $6 95; 58, 12,520, $6 40; 2, 610, $5 50, 26, 5,640, $6 95; 72, 16,970, $6 80; 2, 12,180, $6 75; 147, 26,420, $6 75; 15, 3,650, $6 85; 43, 11,760, $6 80; 30, 6,660, $6 85; 152, 23,500, $6 25; 4, 1,220, $5 00; 17, 3,050, $6 50; 18, 4,260, $6 18; 18, 4,880, $6 12½; 80, 13,040, $6 25; 12, 11,080, $6 70; 30, 6,660, $6 70; 31, 7,620, $6 45; 48, 11,750, $6 12½; 6, 1,760, $5 75; 63, 12,170, $6 50; 6, 1,340, $5 75; 34, 7,760, $5 35.

SHEEP.

81 head, 6,290 lbs, $4 40; 16 bucks per head, $2 50; 139, 13,560, $5 00@5, 2,460, $4 50; 82, 9,300, $5 00; 90, 7,230, $5 00; 97, 9,870, $5 25; 108, 9,260, $4 00; 57, 4,200, $4 25@5, 8,170, $4 75; 128, 10,570, $4 75, 200, 18,770, $4 70.

[By Associated Press.]

CHICAGO, August 11.—Cattle—Receipts 600 head. Market moderately active; common to fair shipping steers $3 80@4 30. Shipments 4,000 head.

Hogs—Receipts 6,000 head. Market dull and lower; light $5 50@5 60; common to good $5 10@5 20; good to choice Philadelphias $5 25@5 35. Shipments 5,000 head.

Sheep—Market quiet at $2 50@4 25.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 12.—Hogs—Receipts 1,000 head.

CINCINNATI, August 12.—Hogs quiet; common $5 00@5 25; fair to good light $5 30@5 50; heavy $5 50@5 70.

Iron Market.

CINCINNATI.

(By Mathew Addy & Co.)

August 12.—There has been no change of importance in this market since last report.

Sales are limited to small lots mostly of foundry grades. Stocks are not large, but the demand being equally light there is no basis as yet for improvement in prices. Quotations remain unchanged.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, August 12.—Flour dull. Wheat in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 2 Chicago spring 86c spot; 86c September; 89¾c October; No. 3 do 73c; rejected 62@63½c. Corn active but lower; No. 2, 45¾c spot; 45c August; 44¾c September. Oats quiet at 30c. Rye steady and firm. Barley quiet but firm. Pork dull, weak and lower; $18 15@18 20 spot; $18 10 September. Lard dull, weak and lower; 10.

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 38, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., August 13, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M..	30 098	70	90	S. E.	Gentle	Cloudy
2 P.M..	30 088	86	77	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P.M..	30 052	75	94	E.	Light.	Clear.

Mean barometer.. 30.079 Highest thermom .. 90
Mean thermom..... 76.5 Lowest thermom .. 70
Rainfall..... 1.81

Pittsburgh Female College.

Fall term opens September 7th. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Beaver College

and Musical Institute: superior to any, less expensive than most. Opens September 12th. R. T. TAYLOR,
Beaver, Pa.

Mother Stewart.

The Temperance Alliance rooms were crowded yesterday by temperance workers, mostly ladies, to hear Mother Stewart, of Ohio, give an account of her experience in the old country, from which she has just returned. Mrs. Stewart was warmly welcomed by her many friends, and her account of her trip and the handsome manner in which she was treated was listened to with great interest.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

On Saturday evening a man named Thomas George was killed on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (Connellsville branch) near Saltsburg. The unfortunate man was walking on the track when a train came along and ran over him.

On Sunday afternoon on the same road, near Elrod station, David Miller was killed. Miller was attempting to board a train while in motion, and he slipped under the wheels.

Return of the Soldiers.

A number of the officers and men of our home regiments have already returned from Philadelphia, and all will be back by to-morrow. Last evening the Titusville citizen's corps, Captain Holmstead; the Oil City Greys, Captain Fisher, and the Franklin Greys, of Franklin, Captain J. A. Wylie, all of the Seventeenth regiment, Seventh division, arrived on the limited mail. They left for home on the Allegheny Valley road at eight o'clock.

Obituary.

The announcement of the death of the wife of Mayor J. F. Slagle will bring a pang to many hearts. The deceased, who was the daughter of Mr. R. D. Thompson, formerly Business Manager of the COMMERCIAL, was in the flush of an almost perfect womanhood. In all the relations of life she was a most exemplary lady, about whom clustered all the Christian and domestic graces. The bereaved parents and husband will have the heartfelt sympathies of a large circle of friends.

Inhuman Treatment of a Child.

Residents of the neighborhood of "Limerick," South Side, on Saturday complained at the Mayor's office of the inhuman treatment of a child by its father, a shoemaker named Shoey. On last St. Patricks day he drove his wife from the house and then illtreated his children. One of them, a boy nine years of age he pinioned in a pig pen, which child has been kept up to the present time. The informants allege that the child, during all this time, has been fed but once a day, and has been subjected to severe punishment. An officer was sent to look up the case when Shoey fled.

Damages for Slander.

Thomas Williams and wife instituted a suit for damages in the Common Pleas No. 1, Saturday, against William Stewart for alleged slander. Mrs. Williams keeps a boarding house, by means of which business, she states, she supports herself and three children, the oldest of which is not yet ten years of age. It is claimed that the defendant, wilfully, maliciously and falsely, in the presence and hearing of third parties, in his own barroom in Verona borough, made statements affecting her chastity, and has been proclaiming publicly for the last three months that she will not pay her just debts. The plaintiffs claim $8,000 damages, and a *capias* has been issued.

Pennsylvania Female College.

By announcement elsewhere it will be seen that the collegiate year of this young but vigorous institution opens on the 13 h of September. Those who have daughters to educate cannot place them under more favorable auspices then to enter them as pupils in the Pennsylvania College. Every department is well organized and thorough; and the situation of the buildings, as effecting the comfort and health of the pupils, cannot be excelled anywhere. A new and valuable feature has been added—a Grammar School Department for preparatory training—which will open at the same date. Catalogues and circulars can be had at the book store of R. S. Davis & Co., or upon application to Thomas C. Strong, D. D., President.

Fatal Accident.

A sad and very singular fatal accident occurred a short distance from Perrysville, in Richland township, Friday. A threshing machine was being worked in a barn, on the farm of a farmer named Todd, and when in full operation the cylinder exploded, throwing the main body of the cylinder beyond the horse power on the outside of the barn, probably a distance of fifty feet. Henry Todd, a young man of twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, son of the owner of the machine, was observing the machinery at the time, when, singular as it may seem, one of the spikes or "teeth" of the cylinder was snapped off and thrown with such force that, striking young Todd in the forehead, it drove through his head, the point coming out on the back of the head. Young Todd, of course, was instantly killed.

Barge Contest.

The Pittsburgh Barge Club has arranged for a contest between two four-oared crews made up from the club, which will come off at four o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, the 26th inst. One crew consists of Johnston, McCook, Meyer and Holmes, while the other is made up of Mutchison, Bailey, Reinhart and Sellers. Three of the first named crew have named crew have been Yale collegiates. McCook and Meyer were in the winning Yale crew in 1873, McCook the previous year having been captain of the crew and was the predecessor of "Bob" Cook. Johnston was a student in Yale Law School and a couple of months ago was one of a crew that beat the Hartford Rowing Club. Sellers was a student of Yale, but was not in the crew. The race next Saturday week will come off on the Allegheny and will be two miles, the boats starting from the Suspension Bridge, going up the river a mile and return.

Miners Agree to Resume at Two and a Half Cents.

The following communication, from an authentic source, states that the coal miners, in the districts mentioned, have agreed to resume work at two and a half cents per bushel, without an article of agreement, and with the understanding that none of the men shall be discharged on account of the strike. This proposition seems reasonable, and will no doubt be accepted:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The miners of Turtle creek, Plum creek, Armstrong's and Sandy creek, held a meeting on Friday, and agreed to go to work at two and a half cents per bushel—and no article of agreement. They also passed a resolution asking that none of their number be discharged on account of the present strike.

PEACEABLE.

August 12th 1876.

The Centennial Encampment.

Concerning the breaking up of the Centennial Ecampment the Philadelphia *Times* of Saturday, says: Camp Anthony Wayne, with its glorious memories, is a thing of the past. The flag at the general headquarters will tempt the soft winds until Monday evening, and many of the crack regiments are still sweltering under canvas, but with the great parade on Thursday the Centennial Encampment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania knocked at the door of history and was admitted with distinguished honors.

This afternoon the Sixth Division, with three fine Pittsburgh bands and the Eighth Division will visit the Centennial Exhibition by request. At six o'clock they will give a dress parade within the Centennial inclosure.

On Thursday night General Bankson, of the First Division, entertained the other Generals of the National Guard at Belmont Mansion. In response to "this health," Governor Hartranft said that when the Gubernatorial mantle fell from his shoulders he intended to join the National Guard: that if he could not secure a Colonelcy he would recruit a company. General Bankson did the thing in good shape.

The division commanders are all well pleased with the encampment. Said Major General Beaver to a *Times* man: "This Centennial encampment has been a grand success. There has not been enough drill, but the hot weather and the Centennial attractions must take the blame for all omissions of duty. Pennsylvania probably will not see another such a grand encampment in this second century."

Pecuniarily, the encampment has been profitable to Philadelphia. Twenty-five thousand dollars was expended for transportation, and as much for tents. At fifty cents per diem, the 7,000 soldiers expended $35,000 for rations. Allowing five dollars for each man, the boys expended $35,000 for "extras" during their sojourn in the Quaker city.

McKEESPORT REPUBLICANS.

Enthusiastic Meeting Saturday Evening.

A large Republican meeting was held at McKeesport Saturday evening. The Republicans of the borough as well as many from the surrounding country turned out in force, although the weather was quite unfavorable. The meeting was called to order by B. B. Coursin, Esq., upon whose motion Burgess Haughton was elected President. The President thanked the meeting for the honor conferred upon him, and stated that the object of the meeting was to ratify the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler and the entire Republican ticket. The following gentlemen were then chosen Vice Presidents:

J. A. Berry, Hon. Alex. Miller, William Douglass, Major J. W. McCully, John W. Patterson, Samuel Hutchinson, Dickson Bailie, George Matherson and Major A. B. Campbell.

Secretaries—J. F. Davitt, C. F. Foot, Charles Coyan and the reporters of the press.

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Moore, Captain A. A. Collier, Colonel J. S. Haymaker and Colonel Thomas M. Bayne. The speakers did not finish until eleven o'clock, and were attentively listened to throughout.

The McKeesport brass band rendered music for the occasion.

Before the adjournment of the meeting, W. E. Harrison, Esq., a thorough going man in anything he undertakes, and one of the most active and sincere Republicans in Allegheny county, ascended the platform and announced that there would be a meeting of the McKeesport marching club on Thursday evening next to complete the organization. Mr. Harrison also impressed upon those present the duty of seeing that every Republican voter be registered and assessed and have his taxes paid before the 7th day of September next.

The meeting then adjourned with three cheers for Hays and Wheeler and the Republican ticket.

If all other sections of Allegheny become as thoroughly aroused in the Republican cause as McKeesport and the surrounding country are, Allegheny county will give an old time majority on the 7th of next November. Indeed, the Republicans of this locality expect to largely increase their vote over their best successes in the past. The workingmen in the Democratic fold are dissatisfied with the free trade plank in the platform of their party, and many of them, we are assured, will either vote the Republican ticket or remain away from the polls.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Torchlight Procession Saturday Evening —Local Notes of Interest—New Organizations.

On Saturday evening Company "A," Captain Erwin, and the Chartiers Borough Club of the West End Hayes and Wheeler Battalion, and the Old Grand Central Republican Club, Captain Hatfield, paraded through portions of the city and attracted much attention. The companies of the West End battalion numbered over one hundred and fifty men, and were headed by Robinson's Brass Band, of Manchester, which discoursed excellent music. The uniforms of the battalion are very attractive, being white caps and capes, the latter very large and handsomely lettered. Two more companies of the battalion have already organized and will soon be fully equipped. The battalion promises to made a fine show during the campaign.

The Eleventh ward Marching Club expects to have their uniforms by to-morrow, Tuesday.

A Hayes and Wheeler cavalry company was organized in Union township on Thursday last, with a membership of fifty-five. The officers are: Captain, Felix C. Negley; First Lieutenant, Ralph White; Second Lieutenant, John Steel.

The Republicans of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, are the first to organize in our sister city. The meeting was held on Friday evening last, when the following officers were elected: Captain, Wym. K. Trimble; Secretary—John C. Harper; Corresponding Secretary—Smith Kennedy; Vice President, First district—Chas. Geyer; Second district——; Third district—Fred. Thomas.

The President was instructed to appoint Finance, Vigilance, Naturalization and Marching Committees.

County Controller Henry Warner made a neat speech, after which the organization adjourned to meet next Friday evening.

On Saturday evening the Republicans of the First district of the Thirty-fifth ward organized with sixty-three names enrolled, forty-eight of whom will be active members of the marching club. The following officers were chosen:

President—G. L. Holliday.

Vice Presidents—John Reitz and Joseph Ewing.

Secretaries—William Reitz and L. H. Lewling.

Treasurer—William Bond.

Committees on Finance and Naturalization were appointed.

The Second precinct of the same ward will likely join with the above organization.

EXECUTION ATTACHMENT.

Pennsylvania Transportation Company vs. the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway Company.

Messrs. Hampton & Dalzell filed affidavits of David McCargo, one of the garnishees in two cases of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company vs. the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway Company, in the Common Pleas No. 2, on Saturday. The affidavits contained the following statements: That on the 1st of May, 1868, the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway Company executed a mortgage to W. G. Moorhead and W. G. Fargo, trustees, of all its railroads, its appurtenances and equipments, and all its rights, liberties, franchises, tolls, rents, incomes, etc., to secure the payment of 1,000 bonds of $1,000 each, with interest, which mortgage was duly recorded. That on the 12th of July, 1874, the Court of Common Pleas of Crawford appointed the deponent Receiver, to take charge of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway, its stock, assets etc., and to control and operate the road, subject to the order of said court. That on the 26th of July, 1875, the trustees filed a bill in the Circuit Court of the United States to foreclose the mortgage; that a decree of foreclosure was made, and on the 7th of December, 1875, the property of the company was sold at Philadelphia for $100,000, which money is now in that Court awaiting distribution; that a number of judgments on which the attachment executions are issued in these cases, were recovered by the plaintiff in the Common Pleas of Crawford county, on the 15th of June, 1876, and removed into the court by exemplifications of the records, which remain on file. That the deponent is advised by counsel and believes that the property of the company passed into the hands of receivers, and he charges that the same is now in *gremio legis*, and that it is not competent for this Court to permit garnishment, or any portion thereof, to be levied upon by its process.

In accordance with the petitions, rules were granted on plaintiff to show cause why these execution attachments should not be set aside, and meantime all proceedings were stayed.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

J. L. Lytle, vs. T. S. Young & Co., of this city. Motion for an injuction to restrain respondents from proceeding on certain executions. Argued, and restaining order allowed till further argument on the 19th inst.

Adam Fhey, bankrupt. The appeal from the United States District Court, taken by Garlick & Luzer, dismissed without prejudice.

Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce vs. C. S. Overholt. Court set aside the writ of *venl ex.* in this case, having been prematurely issued.

Reamer *et al.*, bankrupt. On motion the appeal from the United States District Court of Wm. McCreery allowed.

W. W. Ballard vs. the City of Pittsburgh. Suit for infringement of complainant's patent for improved wood pavement. The defendant was ordered to close testimony on or before the 25th prox. This pavement was laid on Second avenue by General Barton.

U. S. District Court—Judge Ketcham.

There will be no regular session of the District Court, owing the Judge Ketcham's visit to his home in Wilkesbarre, till the 21st inst.

O. Byrnes, of Sharpsville, Mercer county, retail dry goods dealer, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Ewing.

Martin Glass was appointed Election Assessor Third district, Fifth ward.

Kennedy F. F. Shaw vs. Ellen F. Shaw; petition in divorce on the grounds of adultery. Subpœna awarded.

James Rodgers; petition for writ of *habeas corpus*. Petition set forth that said Rodgers had been committed to the Workhouse by Mayor McCarthy on a charge of vagrancy, which charge was alleged to be false. Writ granted returnable August 15, at nine o'clock, A. M.

Thomas Williams in right of his wife, Catharine vs. William Stewart; slander; $8,000 damages. Capias issued and bail fixed at $800.

Mary Murray vs. Margaret and Neil Darlin; *habeas corpus* to recover her son, alleged to be illegally restrained by defendants. Writ issued, returnable August 16th at nine A. M.

Petition of Miss Nettie Leonard for a writ *de lunatico inquirendo* to in inquire into the condition of Willard Leonard. David Reed, Esq., was appointed commissioner, to report before September 4th.

Bernard Clark, petition for writ of *habeas corpus*. Petition set forth that said Clark was sentenced to the workhouse by Mayor McCarthy for vagrancy, and that the charge was unfounded. Writ returnable August 16th, at nine A. M.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was granted on petition of Emma Twitch, the circumstances being similar to that of Clark Rodgers' set forth above.

Samuel G. Wingard applied for permission to change his name to Samuel G. Penney. The application was ordered to be filed.

In the matters of the opening of High street and Springfield street in Sharpsburg, the proceedings were quashed.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

James Ramsey; time for return of rule on heir extended.

John Bell; bond of John A. Wilson, Esq., approved.

Thomas McElherron *et al.*; Patrick McElherron appointed guardian and bond approved.

T. D. Waugh; widow's appointment approved *nisi*.

Samuel Dewale; same.

E. Buffington; report of sale confirmed absolutely.

George Goldback; bond of administrator as *ex* private sale approved; sale confirmed.

David Chess; report of sale confirmed *nisi*.

George Goldback; widow's appraisement approved *nisi*.

M. Tiernan; in partition on return of rule; heirs appeared by counsel and refused to take the real estate of decedent at appraisement; sale ordered.

Elizabeth Warner; additional bond of guardian approved.

R. J. Dickey; return of administrator on alias order of sale; plurias order of sale made, returnable October 7th.

S. McClean, Sr.; petition of Abbie McClure, trustee, for order to sell real estate to pay a legacy; rule granted on heirs to show cause why John A. Wilson, Esq., administrator, should not apply for a similar order; returnable August 19th.

Wm. Johnston; return of inquisition confirmed *nisi*.

A. Coolhoff; John Merriman appointed guardian.

Finding of Young Neff.

In Saturday's paper was an account of the running away of a horse and buggy belonging to James Neff, of Harmarsville, and the mysterious disappearance of the owner. The people of the vicinity continued the search for the body of the young man until Friday evening, when it was found back in the woods, nearly a mile and a-half from the road where the horse first started. Neff was still living, but insensible, and it is evident he had been banged about among the trees of the forest during the mad career of the horse, as long as the sulky held together. He is covered with cuts and bruises, but it is thought his injuries are not necessarily fatal. He was taken to where he was residing at a farmer's house about a mile from Harmarville. The great wonder is that he survived the fearful ordeal through which he passed. He had been lying in the woods for over two days when he was found.

THE TRADESMEN'S EXPOSITION.

Preparations for the Opening.

The preparations for the opening of the Second Exposition of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute are about complete, so far as the managers are concerned, while exhibitors are making rapid progress in arranging their places and goods. There will be separate tickets for men, women and children, and no ticket will be used twice, the punch of doorkeepers destroying it so far as further use is concerned. Mr. E. Johnston Young, a man of experience, will have charge of ticket sales, while Mr. James Donaldson will, with his assistants, take them up. The opening next Wednesday will undoubtedly be a grand success, and the thousands who attended last year will be surprised at the improvements made at the buildings since the first exhibition. There is every probability that many persons from abroad on going to and coming from the Centennial will stop to see our Exposition, and no branch of our manufactures should be neglected in the show. In this particular much benefit may accrue to Pittsburgh.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Directors of the Chamber of Commerce meet this afternoon.

M. J. CLANCY, in charge of Riley & Sargent's news agency in this city, left yesterday for the Centennial.

THE only child of William Bateman, of the Seventeenth ward, died Saturday morning, after a brief illness.

ALDERMAN BUTLER has decided to hold Frederick Fallbush, the tipstave charged with collecting illegal fees, for trial at Court.

HARRY ABEL, JR., of the German National Bank, left on Saturday evening for the Centennial, Cape May, Albany and Niagara Falls.

ALEXANDER MCCORMICK accuses Edward Andrews, a Penn avenue saloon keeper, of selling liquor on Sunday. The defendant will have a hearing before Alderman O'Donnell.

CAPTAIN MATT. LINN, of the Washington Greys, who has been in camp at Philadelphia for some ten days past arrived in the city Saturday morning *en route* to his home at Washington, Pa.

THE alarm of fire a half-past eleven o'clock yesterday morning was caused by the burning of soot in a chimney in the block occupied by Mrs. Welsh, near the Hinton mill, South Side.

YESTERDAY afternoon a barouche having two men as occupants rolled over an embankment from Henderson street, Allegheny. The horses escaped, but the drakemen's salary was reduced from $1 75 to $1 25.

A KLINEDINGER SUES Mrs. M. A. Wilson, before Alderman O'Donnell, for fraud. He alleges that fraudulently removed and secreted her goods and chattels for the purpose of defrauding him, an execution creditor, out of the sum of $91. She was arrested.

THE glass manufacturers have taken in hand, it is said, the subject of freight discrimination, and at a recent meeting a committee was appointed to visit the railroad authorities and ask relief. The result of the interview, if yet held, has not been announced.

For the benefit of those wishing to go to the country on Sunday, tickets will be issued by the Baltimore and Ohio road at the rate of two cents per mile for the round trip, where such rates will n t be less than forty cents, and will be good only for the day issuing.

MR. BROWN, of Shawtown, father of the boy who accidentally shot and killed himself a few days ago, while playing, died Saturday morning. The father was a blacksmith by trade, and formerly resided near the junction of Penn avenue and Butler street, Lawrenceville. He was well known and highly respected.

THE Board of Guardians of the Poor have received an invitation from Superintendent Gross, of the Western Pennsylvania County Poor House, to visit that institution at Greensburg, on Thursday, the 24th inst. The Board accepts the invitation, and will leave the Pittsburgh depot express at 8:30 on the morning of the day stated.

PROFESSOR DOUTHETT, late County Superintendent of Public Schools is the last victim of the fatal epidemic of malarial fever in Allegheny. Mr. Douthett unthinkingly jumped from the morning train Saturday, at a point on West Park. Unfortunately he was arrested by a policeman and escorted to the presence of Clerk Crawford. Mr. Douthett was released and will have a hearing this morning.

PETER LAMB, an employee of John Megraw at the Point bridge, met with a serious accident Friday at noon. He was engaged in lowering a large stone, and progressed in safety resting solidly on the wall. While taking the sheers off, it caught on another stone and tilted over, falling on his foot and crushing the bones of the three smaller toes. He was removed to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

REFEEKING to the dull times in Pittsburgh, a correspondent of the Titusville *Courier* says that the saloons also languished for custom. One proprietor adopted the expedient of free billiards, free shooting and free use of the bowling alley, with the result that he had no customers who patronized the bar. And now the shooting gallery, billiard room and bowling alley are liberally patronized. After paying out a small sum for the expense concentrated rye have resorted to a profuse lunch, consisting of soup, bread and butter, meats, crackers, cheese and coffee, all for the small sum of 5 cents. No petizer consumed at the bar. The market for straight is decidedly heavy when whisky is quoted at seven cents a drink and four drinks for a quarter, and this in the expensively furnished saloons on Fifth avenue.

Gray's Elastic Roofing Paint and Cement

We have already directed attention to the valuable Elastic Roofing Paint manufactured by Mr. John T. Gray, No. 84 Diamond street. All who have used it pronounce it the best article known for stopping leaks in old shingle, tin, felt or gravel roofs. It is put up in packages from one gallon to one barrel, and can be applied by any one. Those having leaky roofs will find here an easy, cheap and durable remedy. Mr. Gray has testimonials from well known parties of this city who have used the paint and therefore can speak from experience. This paint has been used in nearly all the large cities of the United States, and is everywhere spoken of in the highest terms. Call or send for circular and price list.

We are Selling Fine French and Bohemian

Goblets worth $12 00 per dozen for....$6 00
Goblets worth $10 00 per dozen for....$5 00
Goblets worth $8 00 per dozen for....$4 00
Goblets worth $7 00 per dozen for....$3 50
Goblets worth $5 00 per dozen for....$2 50
Goblets worth $3 00 per dozen for....$1 50
Goblets worth $2 00 per dozen for....$1 00
E. D. WEYBURN & Co.,
90 Smithfield street.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Saturday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the Bremen line steamer Rhein at New York.

Office of Kornblum.

the optician, is in R. S. Davis & Co.'s book store, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

We are Selling Fine French and Bohemian

Champagne glasses worth $12 00 per dozen for....$6 00
Champagne glasses worth $10 00 per dozen for....$5 00
Champagne glasses worth $8 00 per dozen for....$4 00
Champagne glasses worth $5 00 per dozen for....$2 50
Champagne glasses worth $4 00 per dozen for....$2 00
E. D. WEYBURN & Co.,
90 Smithfield street

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Centennial Visitors

desiring first-class accommodations at moderate rates should stop at the Bingham House, corner Eleventh and Market streets, Philadelphia. Terms, $2 50 per day. One week or longer, $3 per day. Chris Davis, proprietor.

There is a large amount of counterfeit coin in circulation. The counterfeits are excellently cast, and of some combination of metal which gives them a ring very like that of a genuine coin. Most of them are of the denomination of a half dollar, though a number of quarters are also in circulation, and some dimes.

Attempted Suicide by Drowning.

A South Side man named "Barney" McShane, on Saturday morning, attempted to commit suicide in the Monongahela river. He had been drinking to excess, and was observed walking up the sagging leading to Morgan's coal fleet, moored just below the Monongahela bridge. He walked to the edge of the boat and then leaped into the water. After considerable difficulty he was rescued in a semi-unconscious condition, but the protracted efforts to resuscitate him were finally successful. It was then he was rushed by Officer Costello, and would have been escorted to the Central Station, but a friend stepped up and said he would take the man home. McShane he proceeded quietly until he had passed the toll house on the Smithfield street bridge, when he laid down and refused to go home. Officer Costello was then compelled to take him to the Station House.

Injunction Granted.

In the equity proceeding of C. W. Ehlers vs. Henry Herman, the Common Pleas No. 1 granted an injunction on Saturday, restraining the defendant from carrying on the undertaking business in this county, within a period of five years from the 4th of October, 1874.

TWO CITIZENS of the Sixth ward, between whom a controversy had been going on for some time as to whom was the best man, entered a brick kiln on "Boyd's Hill" yesterday to settle the question by a rough-and-tumble fight. While they were industriously engaged in pummeling each other, a sentinel who had been posted on top of the kiln reported the rapid approach of Officer Crooks. The cessation of hostilities and a general scatterment of the combatants and spectators were so rapidly executed that when Crooks entered he found the kiln deserted.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Great Britain.

DISRAELI WILL REMAIN PRIME MINISTER.

LONDON, August 12.—Although Mr. Disraeli is to be elevated to the peerage, he will remain Prime Minister. Sir Stafford Northcote will become the leader of the House of Commons. It is the general impression that the Conservatives are weakened by the change, but Mr. Disraeli is physically unable to sustain the labor of the leadership of the House.

OTHER CABINET CHANGES IN PROSPECT.

It is rumored that other Cabinet changes will be made after the prorogation, namely: Right Hon. Sir Charles B. Adderley, Baronet, President of the Board of Trade, and Lord John Manners, Postmaster General, are to be offered peerages. Mr. William H. Smith, Liberal Conservative member for Westminster, and one of the Joint Secretaries of the Treasury, is to replace Sir Charles Adderley, and some subordinate member of the Government to replace Lord Manners.

THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD—"THE CROWN OF A CAREER."

The *Daily News* to-day says:—"For more than one session it has been a manifest task, leading the House of Commons, growing too burdensome for a Prime Minister who never spared himself when public duty demanded his time and energies. His accession to the peerage is not so much a promotion as a development or rather the crown of a career. The political consequences of the change may not at once unfold themselves. Mr. Disraeli withdraws from the House of Commons at the close of a session in which he has been the center in strong personal discussions. But it cannot be doubted that his removal was contemplated before these discussions could be foreseen. The transfer of the leadership of the House of Commons is an event far too important to stand alone. Before long further changes must take place to bring the relationships of the Ministers to one another into harmony with the new state of things. In his new position the Earl of Beaconsfield will be able still to serve as the bond of his party, and, without efforts beyond his strength, to add it with experience acquired and sagacity trained in a long and arduous political life. Englishmen, irrespective of party, will join in the wish that in his declining years the Prime Minister may find that serene and dignified repose which is a fitting reward for his public services."

THE CHANNEL SWIM—AN INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT.

LONDON, August 12.—Frederick Cavill has postponed his proposed swim across the Channel, which was to have come off to-day, on account of the unfavorable tides. He will probably make the attempt next week.

A BANKER SENTENCED FOR FRAUD.

LONDON, August 12.—Richard Banner Oakley, manager and proprietor of the Co-operative Credit Bank, a scheme started in 1874, which proved a failure, who was adjudicated a bankrupt in January last, and committed for trial on a charge of fraud, was found guilty to-day and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

The War in the East.

TACTICS OF THE PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO.

RAGUSA, August 12.—The Prince of Montenegro has delayed his march towards Stenitza, the point of junction with the Servians, for the purpose of operating against Djelaledin, and preventing relief to Moukhtar Pasha.

5,000 TURKS FOR PODGORITZA.

Eight thousand Turks landed at Antivara on Thursday, the 10th inst. They were going to Podgoritza.

TURKS REPULSED AT JAVOR.

BELGRADE, August 12.—Prince Milan has arrived from Delegrad. The Turkish forces attempted on Tuesday last to break through the lines at Javor, but were completely repulsed. Nearly all of them were killed. General Ranco Olimpies maintains his offensive position on the Drina.

BARJA, which has been strongly fortified, is held by Tchernayeff's army, while Colonel Becker's army occupies the mountains on the Timok and Morava lines.

TURKISH ATROCITIES—REINFORCEMENTS FOR SERVIAN ARMY—BATTLE EXPECTED.

BELGRADE, August 12.—It is expected that Prince Milan will proceed in a few days to inspect the army on the Bosnian frontier. Thirty thousand Bulgarians, principally old men and women, have taken refuge in Servia. The atrocities committed by the Turks in Bulgaria and Servia are reported beyond description.

Surgeons and officers are arriving at Belgrade from all countries. One legion of volunteers, bearing the name of Garibaldi Nattalie has gone to the seat of war. General Zach's wound will necessitate amputation. It is believed a battle is imminent in the neighborhood of Javor. General Loschjanin, with the bulk of his forces, has taken up a position near Brestowatz. The commander-in-chief of the Servian army has decided not to abandon the Morava valley without a decisive battle.

INTRIGUES AT BELGRADE.

BELGRADE, August 13.—It is rumored that Prince Milan's arrival has been the signal for all kinds of intrigues. The Servian natives are reported to be agitating for the overthrow of the Ministry. Their success is thought to be very probable if Prince Milan remains in Belgrade a few days longer.

AN OFFICIAL DENIAL.

LONDON, August 14.—The Ottoman embassy in this city officially denies that the Imperial troops burn Servian villages, or carry petroleum for that purpose, as has been charged. The Embassy also says that sixty villages in Ottoman territory have been burned by the Servians.

PRINCE MILAN WILLING TO ABANDON THE WAR.

LONDON, August 14.—The *Standard's* Saltschar telegram says that instead of pushing vigorously after the evacuation of Saltschar, Osman Pacha crossed the Timok river into Servia, and encamped in the former positions of the Servians. The country is entirely deserted by the inhabitants. The Circassians on advancing find only deserted houses.

The *Standard's* Belgrade dispatch says: No demonstrations were made on the occasion of Prince Milan's return.

A dispatch from Vienna to the *Standard* says: Prince Milan had a conference with the Austrian and English Consuls at Belgrade, and expresses a willingness to abandon the war if England and Austria would support him in his negotiations for peace.

SERVIA'S ONLY HOPE.

LONDON, August 14.—A special to the *Daily News* from Belgrade says: A change in the Servian administration is freely discussed. Prince Milan has become unpopular, and his conduct is unfavorable contrasted with that of the Prince of Montenegro, who will have, in the contingency of Milan's removal, the favor of Russia. The concealment of the Servian losses has caused much distrust. Only a miraculous victory or the open espousal of Servia's cause by a powerful State can restore the prospects of Servia's independence.

SERVIANS CAPTURE A TOWN.

LONDON, August 14.—The Servians captured Brisonski, on the river Driga, August 8th. The Turks lost 200 men.

France.

PASSAGE OF THE MUNICIPAL BILL.

VERSAILLES, August 12.—The unexpected passage of the Municipal bill through both Chambers of the Assembly gave general satisfaction as removing what threatened to be the occasion of a serious conflict between the powers of the State.

After its passage by the Senate, the bill was returned to the Chamber of Deputies, when M. Jules Ferry read a report proposing an adoption as amended, and said, as an act of concord and conciliation, such a course would do honor to the Chamber. All the clauses were then passed without discussion.

CASIMIR PERIER'S SUCCESSOR.

The Senate will sit to-day to elect a life Senator, vice M. Casimir Perier, deceased. It is believed that M. Dafaure, President of the Council and Minister of Justice and Worship, will succeed to the vacancy.

M. Dufaure was elected to-day to a life Senatorship, vice M. Casimir Perier, deceased, by 161 votes. Two hundred and seventy-four Senators voted.

M. Chevelong, Legitimist, obtained 101 votes.

The heat has been intense. Count St. Vallier, a member of the Senate, was overcome yesterday, and had to be removed to Paris.

The Chamber will probably prorogue today.

Bavaria.

THE WAGNER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

BAYREUTH, August 14.—Four thousand strangers have arrived in the city to attend the Wagner musical festival. There are about sixty correspondents of American, German and other newspapers present. A grand torchlight procession in honor of the event occurred last evening.

LONDON, August 14.—A special to the *Daily News* from Bayreuth reports that the performance of "Rheingold," the prologue to the "Ring of the Niblugin," began at seven o'clock Sunday evening. Every seat in the auditorium was occupied. The audience was one of the most brilliant and distinguished ever assembled in Germany. In the Gallery of Princes were Emperor William and Emperor Dom Pedro, the Grand Dukes of Mechlinburg, Saxe-Weimar, Autroll and Baden, and many other members of the nobility. Among the famous composers present were Liszt and Gounod. About fifty Americans were among the audience. The auditorium remained in darkness throughout the performance, all the light being concentrated on the stage. Applause was permitted only at the conclusion of the acts. The scenic effects were of great beauty, the performers admirable, and the orchestra nearly perfection. The arrangement by which the latter was concealed from view was a success, and greatly strengthened the effect. Wagner declined to appear before the curtain at the conclusion of the performance.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, August 12.—The steamship Bothnia, from New York, arrived out.

LONDON, August 13.—The steamships Pommerania, from New York, and Polynesia, from Quebec, have arrived out.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 12, 1876.

SENATE.

Messrs. Windom, Edmunds and Kernan were appointed members of the Committee on Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill to provide means to defray the expenses of the District of Columbia until December 1, 1876.

The concurrent resolution of the House of Representatives providing for a final adjournment of this session at four o'clock on Monday, the 14th inst., was read, and Mr. WINDOM moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, but several Senators objected, and it was ordered that the resolution be laid upon the table for the present, so that it might be called up at any time.

Mr. HARVEY called up the House bill to provide for the sale of certain Cherokee scrip land in Kansas.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the bill to carry into effect the Hawaiian treaty.

Mr. SARGENT spoke in favor of the bill and said there ought to be grave reasons at this stage of the proceeding to reject a bill like this. Senators should pause and consider whether there were not obligations resting upon them to act upon the question of the treaty to inducethem to vote for this bill. He argued that its passage was valuable to our commercial interests, because it turned the balance of a trade heretofore against us in our favor. He read from a report of the Secretary of the Treasury of January 15, 1875, to show the value of the Hawaiian commerce, and said our ships, our lumber dealers, our manufacturers were all interested in it. He next spoke of the importance of the Hawaiian Islands as an outpost in the Pacific Ocean, and said these islands in the hands of an unfriendly power would be a continual menace to the Pacific coast. An opportunity was now offered to this country to secure the islands, and thus probably prevent disasters in the future. The population of the island was rapidly decreasing, and by strengthening American influence there they would naturally ultimately fall into our hands. The natives preferred associations with the people of the United States, and the effect of the treaty, if it should be carried into execution by this bill, would keep foreign nations from them. If the Senate shall object to this bill, and the Government of the Hawaiian Islands should proceed immediately to make a similar treaty with some foreign nation, could this country complain.

Mr. NORWOOD asked if there was anything in the treaty which gave this country the control of the Hawaiian Islands, and in the second place he would like to know what it would cost this country to get possession of them.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, made a report, and in explanation said the committee had agreed upon one-half of the amendment of difference between the two Houses, which was an increase over the House bill of $82,750 for the diplomatic service, and $107,710 for the consular service.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved that the report be laid over and printed. So ordered.

Mr. ANTHONY called up the Senate bill to print the report of the proceedings of the Belknap trial. Passed.

The Senate then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Upon reassembling the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to carry the Hawaiian treaty into effect.

Mr. SAULSBURY continued his argument.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Committee of Conference on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, submitted a report. The committee had agreed upon